

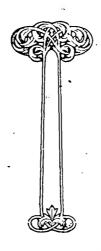


COLOURED COVER



# CITY of WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY



Published by E. C. CLEAVER, WINNIPEG

The preservation of order, the protection given to person and property, the prompt punishment of offenders against the law in Winnipeg from its incorporation to the present have contributed inestimably to the constructive development and progress of our city and to the confidence and comfort of its people. For that contribution great credit and unqualified praise are due to the tax Police. In its earlier years Winnipeg was the outpost of Canadian excled west, and, being but a few miles from the boundary line, runnals, degenerates and law-breakers from the United to which they might resort. Accordingly, among sufformed and God fearing people who came to definite the superstructure of our institutions

1873 to the present has not been an obity, fidelity to duty and ability to to regulations, at times heroughich employed them and to notion and growth, the members to those requirements and perfere occasional failures on the great with by the authorized then with increased containstly given to that famous it is was on the prairies to the crurban contemporaries, the

undesirables, not upbuilders of a comwhom some continue unto this day.

r james aikins.

**M**mant-Governor of Manitoba.

Winnipeg, May 30, 1920.

I have been asked to address a few words to the members of the Winnipeg Police Force by way of introduction to a book containing education of a police constable's duties. I shall content myself with making a few observations of a general character upon matters not covered by those rules, but which it is necessary that every police constable should study if he desires to attain a high position in

Ever since society was first organized into settled communities it has been necessar, to have a class of persons whose duty it was to cause the peace to be kept and to secure the safety of person and property. The modern system of well organized and well disciplined police forces which now safeguard the internal peace of the country slowly evolved from these primitive peace officers, with the advance of eivilization and the expansion of the rural village into the commercial cities and towns of the present day. Upon the efficiency of these forces the public primarily rely for the preservation of law and order and protection of their persons and properties.

This city has always been singularly fortunate in its police force. Not only has its efficiency been universally acknowledged, but as a force it has always been immune from the moral blight which unfortunately has sometimes infected the police in other places.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the internal government of the force to analyze the factors which have contributed to making the Winnipeg force what it is; but I do know that unless certain general principles are ebserved by each and every member of the force the highest possible standard of efficiency cannot be maintained.

In the first place, you are not the mere servants or agents of the city, but are public officers. The oath which you took upon appointment is that you will well and truly serve His Majesty the King in the office of police constable to the City of Winnipeg You are not subject to the Control of the City Council, but to that of the Board of Police Commissioners, as administrative body not appointed by the city, but created by statute. The purpose of this is to secure your independence and exempt you from political control or interference so that you may be free to do your duty in the language of your oath with "no favor or affection, malice or ill-will."

The Board is authorized to make regulations for the government of the force to prevent neglect or abuse and to render it more efficient in the discharge of its duties. No force can be properly governed or disciplined and efficiency obtained without regulations providing, sometimes in the most minute detail, for the conduct of its members. It is your duty to observe all such regulations to the letter without questioning their wisdom or propriety and to obey without demur the orders of your Chief and all those in authority over you. The Great War taught, as nothing else could, the value of strict discipline and the importance of prompt and unquestioning obedience to the orders of superior officers. The humblest member of the force who faithfully and scrupulously discharges his duty may with confidence aspire to the highest position in it; whereas the member who is careless or neglectful concerning regulations, or who is slothful or reluctant to execute the orders of his superior, stands a poor chance of promption.

In the discharge of your duty you are liable to frequently have your temper subjected to a severe test. The public are not always personable. People of standing in the community sometimes resent any interference by a police officer as an encroachment upon their numbers and display an unbecoming degree of petulance. In such and in fact in all circumstances, you must not yield to the infirmity of temper. Answer courteously and civilly all questions put to you, above all, do not yourself offend by a display of rudeness in either speech or manner while discharging any duty to which you have been assigned. A polite and civil request or reminder is far more likely to be pregmptly and cheerfully complied with than if accompanied by rude or impertinent observations. Therefore, under all circumstances, keep your temper, and by doing so you will promote your own efficiency.

Be careful not to treat those whom you are compelled to arrest with any unnecessary harshness, either while effecting the arrest or while they are in your custody. You are justified in using the force increasary to overcome resistance and of securing your prisoner, but you must be careful not to use any wanton or unnecessary violence, and if you do so you will render yourself liable not only to severe centered by the oan action for damages. It must not be supposed that there is any general rule that every person taken into custody may be handcuffed. The law undoubtedly is that you are not only justified but are bound to take all reasonable and necessary measures for preventing the escape of those you have in custody. What those reasonable measures are must depend entirely upon the temper and conduct of the person in custody, the nature of the charge and any other chromatances indicating that it would be unsafe to leave the prisoner unhandcuffed. If under all the chromatances you think there is no danger of the prisoner's escape, he should not be subjected to the humiliation of being handcuffed.

The same general principle is applicable to searching a prisoner. If from the violence of the language or conduct of a prisoner it is thought prudent and right to search him in order to ascertain whether he has any weapon with which he might do mischief, it may be done. He may also be searched for and have removed from his possession anything tending to prove the charge against him. You must not suppose, however, that you have the universal right to search all persons taken into custody. Take the case of a man confined for being drunk and disorderly. A search could not be justified for the purpose of procuring evidence to prove his offence and could only be defended if the possession of the means of committing mischief were suspected.

Admissions or statements made by accused persons to constables plays a very important part in the administration of justice, and police officers are constantly called as witnesses on behalf of the prosecution to prove such statements. It is very important that you should know under what circumstances a statement made by an accused person to a police officer will be received in evidence against him. Anything voluntarily said by the accused relevant to the charge is admissible evidence against him. Such evidence is received because of the presumption that a person will not voluntarily make an untrue statement to his own detriment. The Court, must, however, be satisfied that the statement, evidence of which is tendered, was freely and voluntarily made; otherwise it will not be admitted. It is incumbent upon the prosecution, therefore, to prove affirmatively the circumstances under which the alleged statement was made. A statement is not voluntary if made under the influence of any inducement, threat or promise of favor. You cannot be too tasted in the prosecution of anything which might induce an accused person to speak under the influence of either hope or fear. The arrest itself is generally regarded as an inducing cause sufficient to bar aconfession; and an intimation that the accused would be arrested of charged has the same effect. To remove the effect of this inducement, the accused should be given clearly to understand that he is not bound to make any statement, but that if he does say anything it will be taken down in writing and may be given in evidence against him at his trial.

While you must be careful not to exert any pressure upon an accused person to induce him to talk and should warn him that he is not bound to say anything, it is your plain duty not to discourage him from talking if he wants to do so, and to note down carefully everything he says relevant to the charge. A very considerable number of criminals would escape punishment if this duty were neglected.

There has been a good deal of controversy and some misunderstanding as to whether or not a statement made by a prisoner in reply to questions put to him by the police may afterwards he given in evidence against him. There is no rule of law excluding from evidence answers given or statements made by persons in custody in response to questions by the police on that ground alone. It all comes back to the original inquiry as to whether or not the statement was freely and voluntarily made. The fact that it was elicited by questions would be some evidence that it was not voluntary and would cast upon the prosecution a heavier onus of showing that the prisoner thoroughly understeod before making it that he was not bound to say anything and that if he did say anything it would be used against him.

Circumstances may, and not infrequently do, arise in which it is the duty of the police to obtain from prisoners all the information relating to the crime which they are willing to give. If the police were not at liberty to avail themselves of this source of information, many crimes would go unpunished and life and property would be less secure than it is. Bear in mind, however, that every person is presumed to be innogent until his guilt is established and if he furnishes an explanation of circumstances which appear to be against him, you stranger than fiction.

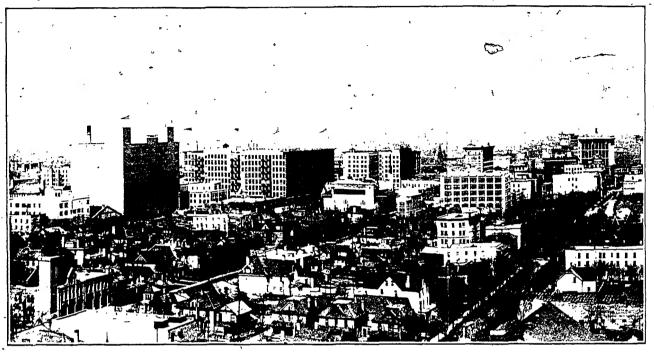
In a somewhat extended experience I cannot recall a single instance where an innocent person has ever suffered any wrong by the admission of such evidence, but I can recall numerous instances where, without it, the guilty would have gone Scot free. It must not be inferred from what I have said that prisoners may be subjected to unfair treatment, to unfair cross-examination or to so-called "third degree" proceedings. Nothing was faither from my thoughts. Such conduct would and should meet with severe condemnation.

It is very important that whatever statement is made should be committed to writing and signed by the accused after having been read over and explained to him, but in any event committed to writing. Memories are proveibility fields and unreliable and should not be depended upon in so serious a matter as the guilt or innocence of an accused person. Great care should be taken to write down the whole statement, taking equal care to preserve that part of it which is in the prisoners favor as that which is against him. While it is not absolutely essential, it is very desirable that the exact words used by the accused should be taken down. Do not omit any part of the conversation because you deem it immaterial; the court whose duty it is to decide may be of a different opinion. Remember it is as much your duty to bring about the acquittal of the innocent as it is to secure the conviction, of the guilty

When called as a witness for the prosecution, as you frequently will be, not only the obligation of your oath but your duty as a police offfer is to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. You may be convinced that the accused is guilty, but bear in mind the responsibility of deciding that question does not rest with you, but with the judge and jury. Your responsibility consists in stating the facts within your knowledge fairly and thus aiding in arriving at the truth. I believe the police of Winnipeg fully appreciate their duty in this respect. In times past it was part of the strategy of almost every defence lawyer to attack the police. In some cases the attack was justified, but in the majority of cases it was not. These attacks are now seldom if ever made, because both lawyers and jury have come to regard the trained policeman, not as a sleuth-hound bent on running down his quarry, but as a man whose motive is not to secure a conviction, innocent or guilty, but to faithfully and zealously endeavor to maintain law and order and protect life and property in the community.

In these observations I have made no attempt to cover every aspect of a policeman's duty. To do so adequately would require much more time and space than is at my disposal. I have merely attempted to state the result of my own observations at the bar and on the bench. If every member of the force will follow the general line of conduct here outlined, the Winnipeg Police Force will, I believe, continue to hold a high place in the respect and confidence of the public.

## Winnipeg is a Good Place to Live in



PANORAMA LOOKING NORTH FROM BROADWAY



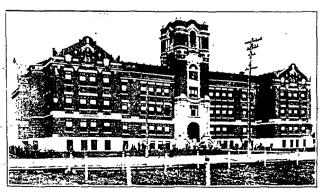
HOLY TRINITY CHERCH



BEAUTY SPOT, ASSINIBOINE PARK

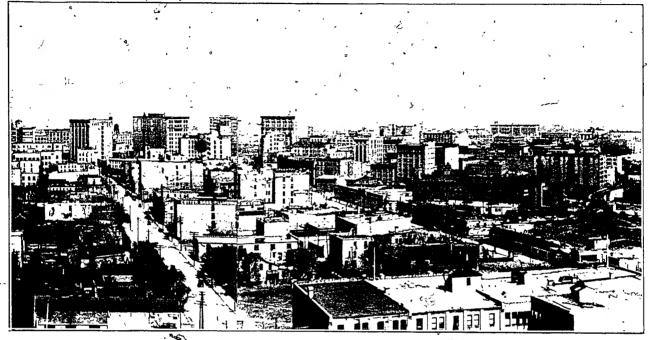


A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT



KELVIN SCHOOL

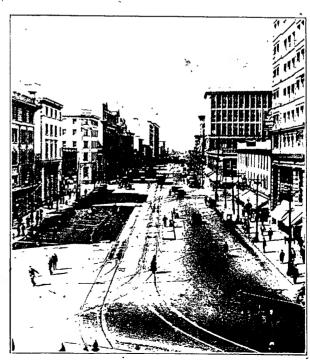
## As Well as Make a Living



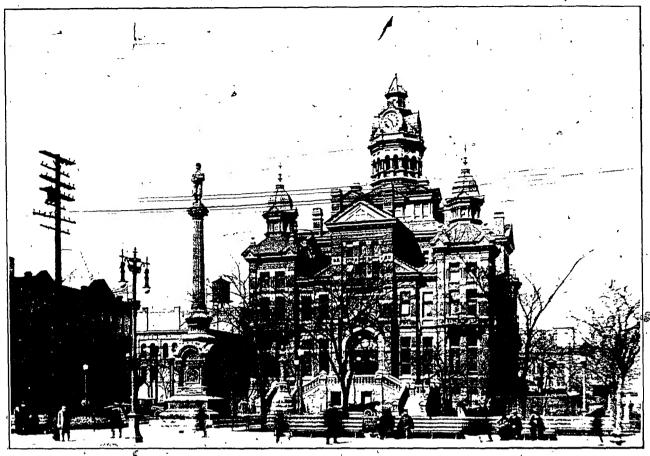
LOOKING NORTH FROM BROADWAY



MAIN STREET



ORTAGE AVENUE



Rembrandt Studio

-CITY HALL, WINNIPEG

## City of Winnipeg



INNIPEG, the capital of Manitoba, and Canada's third city, possesses combined advantages of geographical position, transportation facilities and immense reserves of cheaply developed water-power. The city is situated at the confluence of the Red and the Assiniboine rivers, 1425 miles west of Montreal and 1481 miles east of Vancouver. It is the exact centre of a circle which cuts through New York on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, Vancouver on the west and the borders of the Arctic ocean on the north. It is the second largest grain market in the world, and possesses the largest stock yards in Canada. More than 400,000 horse-power is available at the cheapest rate on the American continent. The population has grown from 215 in 1870 to 256,140

in 1920. Winnipeg has the largest individual railway yard in the world—that of the Canadian Pacific railway—comprising 110 miles of trackage. It is one the great transportation centres of the continent, 27 railway lines radiating from it in every direction.

Taxable property in Winnipeg is worth \$288,451,340, which is equivalent to the combined taxable property of the cities of Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton and London; or equivalent to the total taxable property in all the cities in Canada between 15,000 and 50,000 population, excepting only Regina and Saskatoon; or equivalent to the total taxable property of all cities (49) in Canada between 5,000 and 15,000 population.

Winnipeg entered into the billion dollar class in regard to bank clearings in 1911, and has steadily grown untile its 1919 total of nearly two and a half billions was equivalent to the combined bank clearings of the ferenext largest cities—Vancouver, Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec, Halifax, London, Calgary, St. John and Victoria.

Customs revenue in Winnipeg aggregated in 1919, \$10,479,339.70.

There are more industrial workers in Winnipeg than in the whole of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Prince Edward Island combined, or more than in the cities of St. John, Halifax, Calgary and Edmonton combined.

Winnipeg's industrial pay-roll is five times that of the whole of Saskatchewan, and twice that of Alberta.

The value of Winnipeg's industrial output is eight times larger than the entire industrial production of Saskatchewan, or three times that of Alberta. It is equivalent to the combined output of Quebec, St. John and Halifax.



HIS WORSHIP CHARLES F. GRAY, MAYOR OF WINNIPEG

There are more automobiles owned by Winnipeggers than by the entire population of New Brunswick. There are nearly as many automobile owners in Winnipeg as in the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon combined.

The first railway reached Winnipeg from the south in 1878. Winnipeg's first bank was established in 1872. In 1873 the city was incorporated with 1,869 inhabitants. A bank-clearing house was established in 1893.

Today the city is in every respect a great, thriving, throbbing, modern metropolis,

Here, in convenient form, are the salient statistics of western Canada's great distributing centre:

#### Miscellaneous Statistics

•			
Area, acres	2.15,287	Building permits (1919)	1,763
Miles of sidewalk		Buildings erected	1,789
Miles of water mains		Value of permits	\$2,948,000
Miles of sewers	254.14	Bank Clearings	
Miles of paving	178.07	Customs revenue	\$10,479,339,
Population	256,140	Number of schools	49
Births (1918)	5,848	Parks	
Mariages	2,070	Hospitals	18
Deaths	2,796	Hotels	53
Industrial workers	19,668	Grain elevators	28
Factories	840	Blocks and apartments	
Capital invested	\$95,845,845	Automobile owners	
Value of products (1915)	61,594,184	Board of Trade members	2,100
		Telephones	34,172
		•	

The Winnipeg stock yards are the largest in Canada, and represent an investment of over \$1,000,000. The company operating the yards controls 200 acres of land, 50 acres of which are now occupied by 77 loading chutes, of sewers, and five miles of water mains at the stock yards. The capacity of yards is 10,000 cattle, 6,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are five and one-half miles of alley-ways, six and one-half miles of railway track, six miles of sewers, and five miles of watermains at the stock yards. The capacity of the yards has trebled since 1913, and extensive alterations have been planned for this year.

The record of railroad building through the west has proven that every railroad must of necessity pass through or reach Winnipeg. This city is now the railroad centre of the Canadian west, and has within its borders the largest railroad yard in the world operated by a single company, the C.P.R. yards, containing 150 miles of siding. There radiates from the city twenty-seven railway tracks, giving connection with every part of the continent, and affording great possibilities for trade in the province of Manitoba and throughout western Canada. Winnipeg has attained the enviable position of being the greatest distributing centre in Canada. Adequate train service and unsurpassed railroad facilities with favorable distributing rates are features of importance in the maintenance of this city's unassailable position. This city could not have reached its present importance as a distributing centre had it not been for the ample aid provided by miles upon miles of private and public railway sidings, which assist in the distribution of goods:

The telephone system of Winnipeg is owned and operated by the provincial government and comprises over 29,000 rural telephones, connecting with nearly 23,000 rural telephones throughout the province of Manitoba. The business rate for the city is \$60 per year and residence rate \$30 per year. An automatic telephone system has been contracted for and will be installed in the near future.

Water rates in the city, for a four to eight-roomed house, are from \$1.75 to \$3.15 per quarter. Water rates for business purposes 20c per 1,000 gallons, with discount of from 5 to 20 per cent., according to quantity used.

Winnipeg has 49 public schools; with an attendance of 31,387; six colleges; the Provincial Agricultural college, built at a cost of \$4,000,000; the University of Manitoba, art gallery, bureau of arts and arts museum; permanent exposition of products manufactured in the city; three libraries with 47 branches.

Realizing the great advantages afforded to manufactures, power users and householders generally, by having available an abundant supply of electric energy for power and lighting purposes, the city of Winnipeg has constructed its own hydro-electric power plant as a municipal enterprise. The municipal power plant of the city is located 175 miles from Winnipeg, and is now developing 47,000 h.p. with a capacity for an additional 60,000 h.p. The area of the power site is 438 acres, and provision has been made for future extension of the power house to give an ultimate capacity of 100,000 h.p. The Winnipeg Electric Railway company, which operates the electric street car utility, the gas utility and also sells electric light and power, operates a plant 58 miles from the city, which is developing 34,000 h.p. at the present time, and has facilities for an ultimate capacity of more than double this amount. The company, in addition to its hydro-electric plant, has a large auxiliary steam power plant in the city of Winnipeg, ensuring continuous service to its customers.

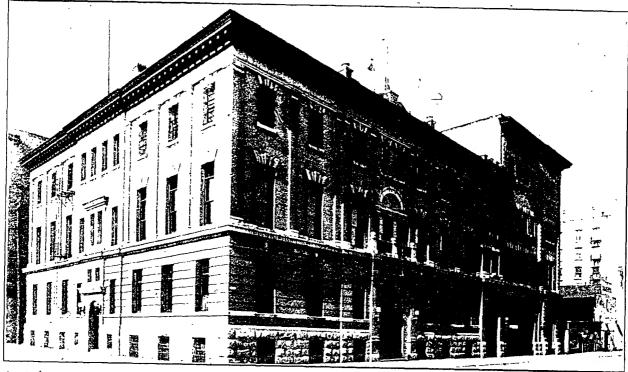
#### Board of Police Commissioners, 1920

The Winnipeg Police Force is directly governed by a Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor of the City, the Senior Judge of the County Court of Manitoba, the Police Magistrate of the City and two Alderman appointed by resolution of the City Council. The first meeting of the Board was held on May 22, 1884. Prior to the Police Force being placed under the control of the Board of Police Commissioners, the department was controlled by a License and Police Committee.

Chairman, John K. Sparling; His Worship Mayor Gray; Hon. Sir Hugh John Macdonald, K.B., K.C.; Police Magistrate, Hon. R. Hill Myers, Judge County Court; Alderman E. Robinson.

ALDERMAN JOHN K. SPARLING (Chairman)

ALDERMAN E. ROBINSON



Rembranti Studio

CENTRAL POLICE STATION ("A" DIVISION), CORNER RUPERT AVE. AND LOUISE ST.

## The Winnipeg Police Department



INNIPEG'S first police force consisted of a band of twenty mounted men under Captain Villiers, and was organized on Oct. 10, 1870. This force patrolled the whole Red River Settlement, the constables first enrolled being: William F. Alloway, James Cross, William Montgomery, Timothy Carroll, Edwin Doidge, Elijah Ketts, George Kerr, John Melancon, John Stevenson, Leon Kivet, George Nichol, Robert Power, Maximer Villebrun, W. Miller, J. Peterson, A. Persy, Henry Montgomery, Neil McCarthy and Michael Fox. It had its headquarters on what is now Lombard Street, where the Hotel du Canada stood until a few years ago. The barracks was occupied about a year, when headquarters was removed on to Main Street, located where how stands

the White and Manahan store, then called the Adams Building, just south of the City Hall. The force remained in existence four years, and in carrying out their work was frequently called upon to cover a tremendous stretch of country. South to the boundary at Emerson and west along the old Assiniboine trail to the outside districts they rode at all seasons of the year, settling claims and looking after the welfare of the community as a whole. Of the original members of this force there are still two in the Canadian West, William F. Alloway, orivate banker, of Winnipeg, and Edwin Doidge, a former contractor (?)

While the above was the first police organization in Winnipeg, the Hudson's Bay Company, when in power in the settlement, maintained a single constable. The last on their roll was the late James Mulligan.

With the incorporation of the town of Winnipeg, it was felt that a police force was necessary, and steps were taken for its formation. After some considerable discussion a force was organized with John S. Ingram as Chief, and D. B. Murray and William Bruce as Constables. This triumvirate kept things in order from February 26, 1874, till July 13, 1875, when "Jack" Ingram resigned his command, to be succeeded by Chief D. B. Murray, who presided over the force-till February 19, 1887. Upon his resignation he was succeeded by Chief J. C. McRae, who was promoted from the ranks, and retained his position as head of Winnipeg's police force until 1911, when he retired on pension. Donald Macpherson, who at the time of Chief McRae's retirement was inspector, was appointed Chief of Police.

Chief Macpherson presided over the force until last year, when he was succeeded by the present Chief, Chris, H. Newton.

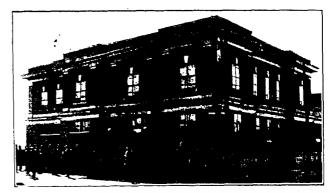
During the boom days of the early eighties, the force numbered forty odd members, including an inspector, four sergeants and four detectives. In the period of depression and financial retrenchment which followed the breaking of the boom, the force was considerably reduced from time to time until it finally reached its lowesteble in 1885, consisting of but thirteen men, including officers. Then as the city again began to gather way the numbers were increased till at present there are 210 men on the force.



CHRIS. H. NEWTON, Chief Constable







NORTH END SUB-STATION ("E" DIVISION) Corner Magnus Ave. and Charles St.

A. M. Brown, father of the present City Clerk, C. J. Brown, was appointed Clerk in 1873, which position be occupied until 1879, when C. J. Brown succeeded his father, retaining the office until 1883, when John Aird was appointed.

Rembi indi Studio

In 1884, Police Headquarters were moved to James Street, from which location the Station was finally moved in 1908.

In 1898 the James Street Police Station was condemned by the Building Inspector and the Police Commissioners, but it was not until ten years later, in 1908, that Headquarters was moved to its present site on Rupert Street

The following figures as to the number of police officers on the force at the different stages of Winnipeg's career, will be interesting:—

Date	( ) ) ] ] ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	and Men
1870	 	$20^{\circ}$ .
1880		
1885	 	13 .
1908		
1920	 	210

By the above figures it will be seen that the force has varied in numbers from time to time, until it reached its present height of efficiency and strength.

In the early eighties changes in the force were frequent, but during the past decade the members have been of a more permanent character.

Without a doubt the Police Department is the most important branch of any city government. Upon it devolves the responsibility of reducing crime to a minimum, thus improving the citizenship of a community, and raising it to the highest point of perfection possible, adding a feeling of security to all. Upon the efficiency, vigilance and dexterity of the personnel of the Police Department, together with the general thoroughness with which the duties of all branches of the service are conducted, depend the safety of the citizens and their property. The high-mindedness, uprightness, faithfulness, watchfulness, and humaneness of a city's officers of the law are responsible for the existence of a clean, orderly and well-governed municipality.

Each and every one of these attributes are essential to the life of a city, and by these are judged the cleanliness and orderliness of the community as a whole. The police force is a great moral power in a community. It uplifts and elevates the individual citizen with any weak traits in his character through watchfulness, primarily, observing the class of his particular associates, and warning the wayward of the danger which he may be running by continuing the acquaintanceship of such evil or undesirable companions. By this means of caution the possible would-be first offender, if he uses his God-given senses, see the error of his ways, parts company with his undesirable associates, does not further frequent the old, familiar haunts with their evil influences, and thus absolutely severs all connection with wrongdoing, from his mind, and becomes a useful and valuable member of society. It is by such uplifting methods that the police of Winnipeg work to keep down the amount of crime to a minimum and to prevent any additions to the ranks of the bad or criminal element.

By such means the general citizenship of our community is raised, the police force becoming a power for good, and a terror to the evildoers. Civilization, generally, has not yet reached the point where all men can be trusted implicitly to do right at all time, or where some men cannot resist the temptation to do wrong, but conditions would be infinitely worse than they are, if the weak, or criminally inclined, did not know that an officer of the law, clothed in the regulation uniform of blue, was patrolling the beat in which they dwell, ready, with an eye ever keen in observing wrongdoing, to do his duty and prevent crime whenever possible.

The everyday citizen, who often hastily criticizes the police officer in the execution of his duty, invariably fails to remember that he is expecting the particular officer to be conversant with every statute of the criminal code, every city bylaw, etc., and fails to remember that the officer, who never was confronted with a similar situation,



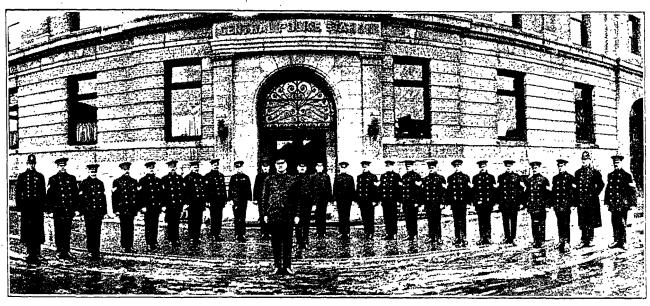


INSP. McLACHLAN, INSP. R. R. McDONALD, STAFF INSP. P. STARK, INSP. H. GREEN, INSP. J. STREET, CHIEF C. H. NEWTON

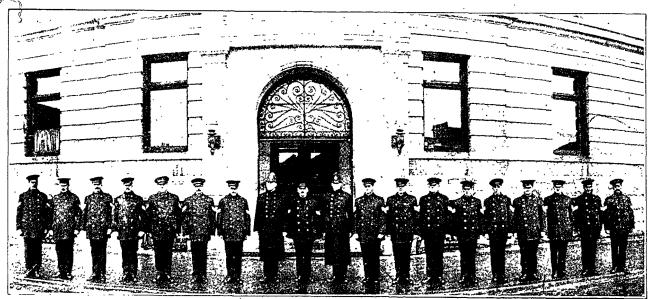
has to make a quick survey of all the circumstances surrounding the alleged offence or infraction, and invariably has to use his own good common sense as to what action he takes. In the case of a dispute between two parties, it is often that the police officer has to request the opposing factions to accompany him to the police station, where the facts are related to the inspector in charge, who decides as to the legality or otherwise of the case. It is unnecessary to point out the impossibility or impracticability of the officer of the law carrying in his uniform the volumes of the Criminal Code of Canada, or the copies of the voluminous City Bylaws, etc.

Winnipeg for years has been the clearing house for hundreds of thousands of immigrants from all countries of the world. This immigration, and the close proximity of the United States border, over which the criminals across the line are only too eager and anxious to cross when scenting or fearing trouble, shows the alertness which the Winnipeg Police Department must exert at all times among such a cosmopolitan and heterogeneous population.

The Constabulary or Police Department of any well conducted, properly organized municipality has as its object the preservation of peace and good order amongst the inhabitants residing therein. In the days of the Anglo-Saxons certain persons were assigned to keep the King's peace and on them this responsibility rested. The origin of "policeman" or "peace officer" emanated from the word "constable" which was imported by the Norman conqueror into England. Its origin is not quite certain but is, supposed to be derived from "Conning," a King and "stapel," a stay or prop, which signifies, King's right hand man. Another derivation is stated to come from "comes-stabuli," which means Equerry or Master of the Horse. The first mention of petty-constables occurs in 1152 A.D., when a writ was issued by Henry III., then King of England, for enforcing watch and ward. This writ provided for the employment of such officers in parishes and townships. The qualifications of a constable as laid down in days gone by were first, honesty, and that he should execute his office truly, without malice, affection or partiality; second, knowledge to understand his duty and what he ought to do; thirdly, ability as well in estate as in body, so that he might attend and execute his office diligently and not neglect the same through incompetency. We may refy upon it that the law-abiding character of the British nation and her dependencies is largely due to the rarity with which espionage as a method of control has been employed under the British flag, just as the trustworthiness of the various constabularies is largely the outcome of the confidence that we as a nation. repose in the wisdom and integrity of our peace officers. We are well served by our police because we have wisely made them personally responsible for their actions. The constable suffers equally with the non-official citizen for any illegal action he may commit. The law protects him only in the performance of acts authorized by law, nor can be divest himself of the responsibility by pleading the orders of his superior officer, if these orders should chance to be illegal. Personal responsibility is not only a curb to excessive zeal but it is a spur to legitimate activity. When a man can do anything well and is entrusted to do if, he has generally an impulse to action which is as strong and abiding as can be found amongst human motives and which will even surpass the love of gain. To teach the value of self-reliance is one of the most important duties that a Chief Constable has to perform, and the efficiency of the force under his command will largely depend upon the manner in which he has imbued the individual constables with the lesson. To this end the military model of organization and discipline must not be too



OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS OF THE WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT



SERGEANTS AND PATROL SERGEANTS



GROUP OF SERGEANTS

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PATROL SERGEANTS

closely followed. Soldiers generally act in masses and but rarely on their own responsibility, whilst policeman do nine-tenths of their work as individuals. The main object of discipline in the Army is to make a man obey orders from force of habit, on occasions when his natural instinct would impel him to think only of his personal safety, advantage or honor. The principal end to be attained in the education of the Constable is that he should know his duty and do it with circumspection and self-control, generally on his own initiative and frequently in opposition to the sympathies of the crowd. The great Judge, Sir Henry Hawkins, (Lord Brampton) described police discipline as, "obedience and respect of lawful authority which distinguishes an organized body from the rabble." The British constitution while upholding police authority has always discouraged through its Parliaments police tyranny and espionage, such as has been the experience of continental nations, under Emperors, Kings and Republican forms of government.

The Winnipeg Police Department, as it stands today is a semi-military organization and was originally planned by those responsible for its formation on the best principles and experiences gained throughout Canada and many other lands. Its strength today consists of 210 officers and constables, together with a staff of 34 men who perform multifarious duties in connection with the operating of the patrol and signal system, transportation section and clerical work generally. This is divided into the staff which is located at Police Headquarters on Rupert Street. They are responsible for the executive work in connection with the Department generally, the issuing of supplies through the Storekeeper's branch, and the work generally of issuing Warrants, Summonses and other documents which it is the duty of the Police to serve, and other routine duties.

No. 1, or "A" Division, constitutes that part of the City of Winnipeg situated between the C.P.R. tracks north and the Assiniboine River, on the south.

No. 2, or "B" Division, constitutes that part of the City of Winnipeg south of the Assiniboine River.

No. 5, or "E" Division, constitutes that part of the City of Winnipeg north of the C.P.R. tracks.

Provision has been made by far-seeing Boards of Police Commissioners who have purchased sites in various parts of the City for extension of the Department when it is found necessary to do so.

The Detective Bureau consists of a number of experienced, intelligent plain-clothes men who are the pick of the Department and whose work is especially that of locating those who may be criminally inclined.

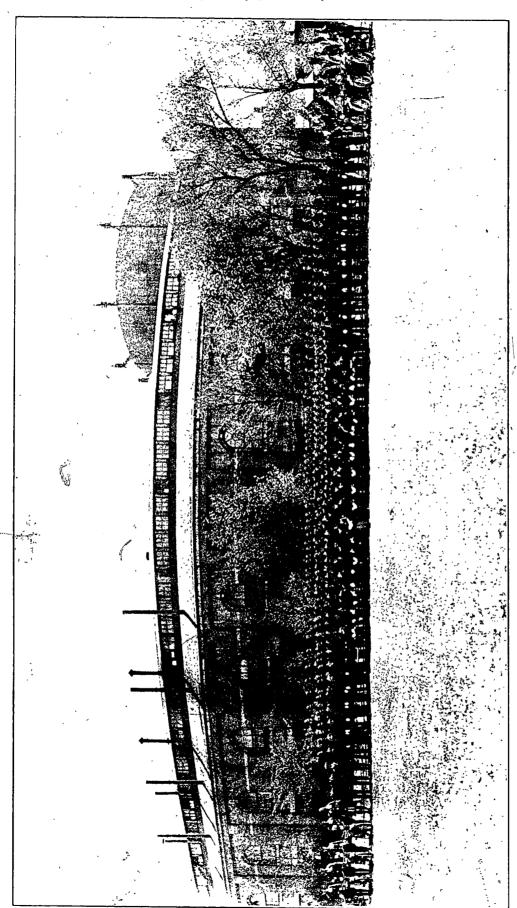
The Morality Department is another section entirely separate from the rest of the force, but working under the supervision of the Morality Officer who reports to the Chief Constable, and is responsible for the suppression of crime leading out of immorality, enforcement of laws relating to gaming and the curtailment as far as possible, of those who may be inclined to traffic in intoxicants.

The Department at the present day is commanded by C. H. Newton, who has been connected with the Force since 1901, having passed through all ranks from Constable to the position which he now occupies. He, together with Staff-Inspector Philip Stark and a number of officers and constables assigned for that purpose, constitute the staff stationed at Headquarters. The officers in charge of "A" Division are Inspector Henry Green, who, prior to his appointment to the Winnipeg Force in May 1904, served for a number of years in London, England as a Police officer and was also for a period in charge of police in Johannesburg, South Africa. With him is associated Inspector John Street, who became a member of this force in November 1903 and who originally came from New Zealand. Both of these officers have served on the Department through the various respective ranks.

There are at the present time, stationed at the Central Police Station, three sergeants and four patrol-sergeants together with a complement of ninety constables. This station is also Headquarters for the Traffic Squad, which at the present time consists of one sergeant, one patrol-sergeant, nine motor-cycle constables and six traffic duty constables. The work of these men is not only onerous but most important to the general welfare of the public, and the handling by them and their comrades of congested traffic conditions is well worthy of commendation.

The "Morality Squad" as it is usually termed, consists of the Morality Officer, Assistant Morality Officer, two Policewomen and as many constables as it may be from time to time thought advisable to detail for this work.

Attached to Headquarters are three Station Duty Officers whose knowledge of police work and conditions generally prevailing throughout the City has to be thorough and authoritative. The transportation problem has



E WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1920



Rembrandt Studio

PERSONNEL FT. ROUGE SUB-STATION ("B" DIVISION)

during these latter days been carefully provided for and the Department now owns a number of motor vehicles, including a car for the use of the Detective Department, an Ambulance and the usual Patrol Wagons. These vehicles, together with the motor-cycles are under the care of a competent mechanic who has full charge of the garage and the seven chauffeurs employed therein.

No. 2, "B" Division, is in charge of Inspector H. McLachtan who has been associated with the Department since May 1906, having seen considerable service in Glasgow and Govan, Scotland. Working in conjunction with him are one sergeant and highteen of other ranks whose duty it is to patrol and look after the residential district of the city. The area which comes under their supervision is very large and comprises the wealthiest and most upto-date section of Winnipeg.

No. 5, "E" Division, which comprises Winnipeg North, and whose station is situated at the intersection of Charles St. and Magnus Ave., is under the supervision of Inspector R. R. McDonald, three sergeants and forty-five other ranks.

The Headquarters of the Detective Bureau is located on Rupert Street. The Chief of Detectives, Eli Stodgell, became a member of the Department in August 1896. With him is associated Detective-Inspector George Smith who has been with the Department since 1905, both of these officers having risen from the ranks to their present positions. The Detective Bureau at present consists of three Detective-Sergeants, one License Supervisor and a number of Detectives experienced in various branches of detective work. There are also connected with this Department a number of Interpreters whose knowledge of European and Continental languages is a valuable and necessary asset. The Department exchanges records and finger-print identifications with a number of large cities in Eastern and Western Canada, also maintaining constant communication with the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau at Ottawa. This important work is in charge of Mr. S. H. Lyon. The finger-print system has of recent years eliminated the Bertillon method of identification and Winningg was one of the first, if not the first city in Canada to adopt this method of tracing criminals.

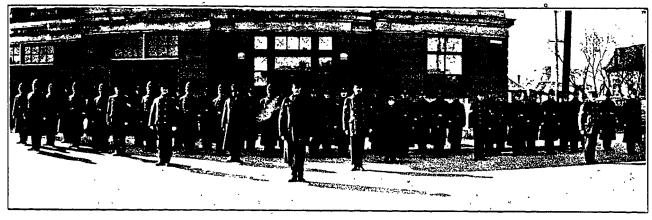
Connected with the Department are three Matrons whose duty it is to look after the welfare of families committed to their charge and who, during the Summer season are called upon to look after a multitude of lost and missing children.

The comforts of Officers and men are generally well taken care of, their welfare being the first consideration of the Police Commission. A large Athletic Hall is maintained at Headquarters and is fully equipped as a gymnasium. There is also a lounge reading room equipped with a billiard and pool table. Shower baths and a branch lending library, with ample supply of reading matter, are also provided for the Officers and men. Proper provision is also made for the comfort of those detailed to suburban stations.

The Winnipeg Police Department has always been favorably known throughout the American continent, not only for the physique of the men associated with it but also for their integrity, intelligence and promptness of action in time of need, and many of the Police Departments in other cities have been patterned along similar lines. There is scarcely a police force in the West which has not a number of men who gained their first experience in the Police Force of the Metropolis of Canada, and the criminal element from the large United States cities usually give Winnipeg an extremely wide berth on account of the activity of her protectors.

#### Chief Constable

Upon the Chief of Police, or the Chief Constable, as chief executive officer of the department, devolves the general government of the whole force; but should be deem it advisable to make any drastic changes in the com-



PERSONNEL NORTH END SUB-STATION ("E" DIVISION)

Rembrandt Studie

plement of the force, such as an increase or decrease in the personnel, creation of a new department, etc., he submits his proposals to the Board of Police Commissioners.

The Chief Constable is responsible for the general conduct, good order and discipline of the whole force, and for the regularity and general efficiency of the police throughout the City, being responsible to the Board of Police Commissioners for all three Divisions of the City:—Central, "A"; Fort Rouge "B"; and North, "E".

It is impossible to define the precise duties of the Chief Constable, they being of such an extensive and indeterminable length and of so great a variety, but suffice it to say that the Chief oversees each and every Division and department, and is thoroughly cognizant of all doings of officers and men of the force. The Chief, owing to his wise and general knowledge of matters pertaining to the Winnipeg Police Force and general law, constantly has matters referred to him by the heads of the different branches of the service.

#### **Inspectors**

The Inspector in charge has under his direct supervision the whole Police Station to which he is attached, all sergeants and men detailed for service. At the beginning and end of their day's duties both the relieving and retiring Inspectors make a tour of the wards and cells of the Station House, each certifying that everything is correct and in proper order as they respectively assume and leave their command.

A constable is assigned to the duty of recording warrants, summonses and other documents. He also comes under the direct judisdiction of this department of the force, is personally responsible for the serving of all summonses and warrants. He has to keep a complete and minute record of all summonses and make daily, weekly and monthly reports showing the number of subpoenas, summonses, notices, warrants, inquests, letters received and answered re missing persons, etc.

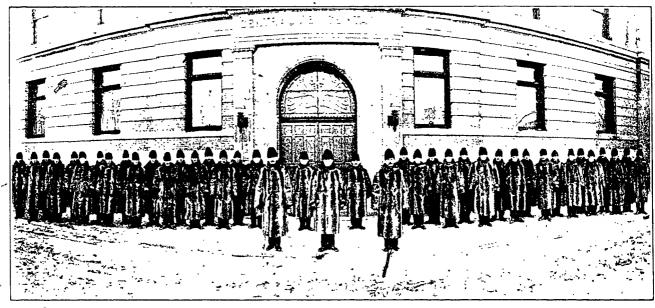
"Main 2," the not uncommon term used in referring to the Station Officer, is another very busy man at Headquarters. The daily report of this meticulous officer takes considerable time to prepare, showing as it does, at a glance, the doings of this energetic individual. These reports are, fortunately for this officer, ruled and headed, ready for filling in, one of which has the following headings:—

Fatal accidents, street car, auto, locomotive, motor truck; bad roads and sidewalks; collisions reported; dead animals reported; dead bodies found; fires attended; fire alarms given; lost children found; premises found insecure; runaways stopped by police constables; runaways reported; sick and injured taken home; sick and injured taken to hospitals; sudden deaths, insane persons taken to hospitals or provincial gaol; vacant property insecure; missing persons; missing persons found; general occurrences aftended.

From this report it can be seen that everything reported to the police is attended to with promptitude. The Police Department attends to the smallest of eases; for instance, they are called upon to destroy sick animals or any thought to be dangerous. Another thing to be remembered by the public is the great charitable work the police of our city do. One of which, among numerous others, is that upon application at Headquarters any person out of work, without a home-or money with which to rent a room, is given a night's lodging and breakfast. A needy ease is never turned away by the officer in charge.

Court Room Officer—This official presents all prisoners charged with being drunk or drunk and disorderly to the early court at nine o'clock, then sees that all other prisoners to appear before the general court at ten o'clock are ready. He also attends the by-law court at 2.30 each day, and cautions hundreds in a month for infractions of by-laws. The preparation of lists of all juvenile cases for the juvenile court, which sits every Tuesday and Thursday, is another of this officer's duties. He keeps record of the disposition of all cases passing through his hands, his reports showing whether the accused is a juvenile, age, religion and nationality.

Gaoler—The duties of the gaoler are confined to the wards and cells. He looks after all prisoners and sees they are properly fed at regular hours, also that all cells, corridors, etc., are kept absolutely clean. The first duty of the gaoler on the presentation of a prisoner to his charge, is to search him and remove all articles found on his



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MEMBERS WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT (WINTER UNIFORM)

person. Everything is taken from the pockets of the accused, each and every article being fully and properly recorded, then being placed in a small sack, scaled and numbered. This searching process is done primarily, in the interests of the prisoner, in order that he may have no opportunity of harming himself in any way. On his discharge every article taken from the prisoner is returned, the gaoler receiving a receipt for all moneys, articles, etc. The sack in which the belongings are placed is scaled in the presence of the prisoner and the scal removed also in the prisoner's presence.

The Books of the gaoler show a complete record of all prisoners committed to his charge, giving their addresses, religion, nationality, occupation, with full description. One of the reports of the gaoler, handed daily to the Inspector in charge gives the number of prisoners waiting trial, serving term, arrests "A", received from "B", received from "C", en route, total received into custody during twenty-four hours, total released during twenty-four hours.

A cross-check is kept on all prisoners, and it is only a malter of a few minutes before the gaoler in charge can give you a complete record of any one individual asked about. One of the books in this official's office shows the following:—Time of arrest, name of policeman, name, occupation, male or female, nationality, married, single, widow or widower, able to read or write, unable to read or write, denomination, age, address, city, offence, date discharged, remarks—disposition of case.

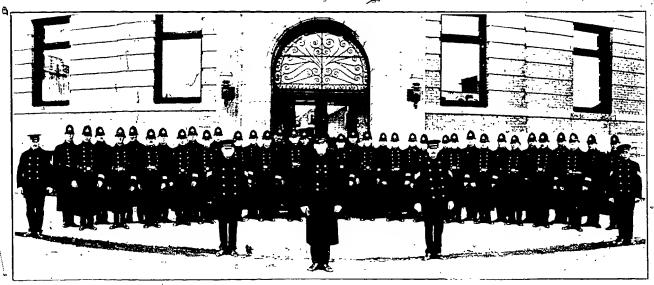
In the Central Police Station there are twenty-three cells, in two tiers, with a large recreation barracks, duly protected and fenced, while there are two rooms for female first offenders. The latter are fitted up like an ordinary bedroom in the everyday home, with the exception that they have a lavatory in the room. This segregation eliminates the possibility of any first offenders being contaminated by real criminals lodged in the cells, and thereby aids the police in their endeavors to uplift those unfortunates who have slightly erred by falling in with the wrong sort of companions.

Cooking for all prisoners is done by the short term men. The hour for rising is 6 o'clock. Cells of male and female prisoners are absolutely separate, and neither male nor-temale prisoner sees the entry or departure of one of the opposite Sex. There is a special room for sick prisoners, where first aid is given when needed. All gaolers at Central are qualified first aid officers. There are three gaolers, one relief gaoler and three assistants. Each gaoler is responsible for the safeguarding and welfare of all prisoners in their charge, while the relieving officer accepts from the gaoler going off duty the prisoners in the Station House and signs a report to this effect. Each gaoler inspects the wards and cells on taking over charge and on being relieved. This tour is made in each other's company.

#### Morality Department

The Morality Inspector of the Winnipeg Police Department, known throughout the city as "Big Bill" Eddie, has been with the force since 1911, having been transferred from the License Department, which he joined in 1906. Alex, Boal who joined the Department in 1905 is assistant inspector, while such constables as may be required are members of the morals staff.

The work of this department is the supervision of all dance halls, hotels and all licensed premises, cafes and pool rooms, "Uplift," is the motto of this department, and whenever a person previously of good character is seen in bad company he or she is notified of the undesirableness of the companionship which they are keeping, and assisted in every way possible to lead a better life and become useful members of society. The two women



MEMBERS WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT (FALL UNIFORM)

Rembrandt Studio

of the department interest themselves largely in these cases. Both have had considerable experience in the general uplifting and protection of women and girls.

William Eddie is a real old-timer in the city, having come to Winnipeg with his parents from Port Hope, Ont., in 1879.

#### Patrol Wagon and Ambulance Service

Three chauffeurs, two day and one night; three wagon men, first class first aid men, comprise the staff of this service. The report turned in to the Inspector in charge shows the nature of the call, time in, time out, distance travelled, driver's name, officer's name who makes the arrest. This department aftends all fires in the city.

The truth is that most people have no real knowledge of a policeman's life. They do not know what he has to learn to enable him to do his day's work, or of what that work really consists; nor why on one occasion he cautions a man who has broken the peace and on another takes him into custody. They do not know how he is supervised or controlled; how a station is organized; why a constable becomes a sergeant, a sergeant an inspector, etc., or what the respective duties and responsibilities of these officers may be. The police have a difficult task at the best of times. Their duties are onerous and responsible beyond the exception of most of their critics.

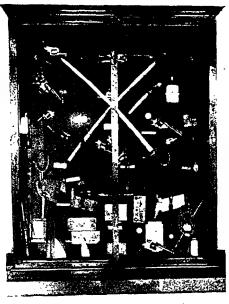
Another matter which must always be borne in mind, is the fact that only a very small proportion of the criminal classes desire or intend in any way to reform. They often say they do to the prison chaplain, also to the magistrate, but as chaplains and magistrates know, the remark is too often a common place, or obvious hypocrisy. All the prisoner invariably wants is to get as short a term as possibe, and undergo it as easily and as quickly as may be. Such men and women find the police officer who knows them, their haunts and their company, an unmitigated nuisance and a constant danger. Naturally such individuals make a policeman's life as much a burden to him as circumstances permit; and in some cases they will stop at nothing to injure him, either bodily by brutal assault, or in reputation by false accusation, direct or indirect.

The main features of a constable's work are its variety and responsibility. The public appears, generally, to be quite aware of the first, to judge by the way in which they trust him as referee and adviser in almost every imaginable difficulty in which they individually or collectively entangle themselves. The list of ordinary duties expected of a constable, if enumerated in detail, would fill the columns of a daily newspaper. Apart, however, from the constant but veiled vigilance to discover or prevent crime, there is the knowledge, which must be at a constable's fingers' ends, of what to do when he has detected something which requires him to take action. Here he will require sound, accurate knowledge of police law. For instance, a man says he has been assaulted and asks a constable to take some one into custody for it. What constitutes an assault? The constable must know and, according to the evidence of what he sees and hears, judge whether he will prosecute. If the alleged aggrieved person will do it and go to the station, well and good. Off they set, accuser, accused, and constable, and when once they are at the station the responsibility rests with the inspector at the station who takes the charge. But if the man or woman is buffeted in the street and a disturbance of the peace created and no one wishes to go further, it is a very different thing. The constable must decide whether the law has been broken sufficiently to warrant him in taking action on his own responsibility; and to do this he must know thoroughly what constitutes a disturbance of the peace.

#### The Plain Clothes Man

There are some departments of police work which suffer from lack of public interest, and there are others which suffer from too much. The men in plain clothes are the victims, not to say the martyrs, of a notoriety which is without mercy, and invariably without knowledge and common sense. Notwithstanding the scores of the writers







GEORGE SMITH
Inspector Detective Department

A FEW CRIMINAL RELICS

of magazines, detective stories, etc., the plain clothes man strives, not without success, by day and by night, through the best years of his life, under guidance of leaders who have been trained in sterner schools of criminal investigation than are to be found in our mild and orderly western civilization, to make the life of the man who preys upon Society a hard and dangerous one, and preserve us all in peaceable possession of our property, be it great or small.

The man in plain clothes is under the same disadvantage as his helmeted comrade through the public which he serves being, as a rule, quite ignorant of his work and training and of the principles on which he proceeds to earry out his duties. All men for this work are selected from police constables on the local staff by the Chief Constable. No one, no matter what his qualifications for plain clothes work may be, can become a detective until the has done at least twelve months' duty on the streets. The real art of good plain clothes work does not lie in the performance of sensational coups; and the test of efficiency of the individual member of the detective department is not the number of press notices he is able to obtain by the successful unravelling of extraordinary cases of shocking murders and unnatural crimes. Such work has to be done, and the experienced men in the service are prepared at any moment to undertake it. But the duties of every day, which are concerned with ordinary crimes and misdemeanors that by their mere numbers far outweigh in public importance the occasional "shocking outrages," require the exercise of trained intelligence, constant vigilance, and qualities which are concerned as much with the prevention of crime as with its detection.

The most successful detective is the man who knows best how to deal personally with criminals, whether "wanted" or legitimately at large, and with the people among whom they live and to whom their movements and whereabouts are generally known. He gains his power and knowledge by the exercise of unfailing courage, tact, patience, and imperturbability of temper. He uses his information cautiously, never betraying his informant, and for his own sake never obtaining information by pretending to be other than he is. He takes care, if possible, that the mensuho have been convicted and sentenced through him shall have reason to feel that, apart from his duty in taking them, he is ready to stand their friend, and even go out of his way to do them a good turn by using his influence to procure help for their families during their retirement or enabling them to obtain help upon their releases. On the other hand, he will never fail to make them realize that in performance of duty he knows neither fear nor favor.

In the matter of some great robbery or other crime, success in detection of the perpetrators depends, as a rule, far more upon the knowledge by the force of where the men who have committed such crimes in the past are to be found, and the local knowledge of detectives and police of criminals in their respective localities, than upon 'elues,' and evidence gained on the spot. Though no hard-and-fast-rules exist among criminals as to particular classes of crimes—a pickpocket, for instance, committing a burglary on occasion, and vice versa—nevertheless, the men noted for particular kinds of depredation are pretty well known; and a detective who has a special faculty for gaining accurate information of the movements and inclinations of the criminals in his locality, and for keeping in touch with persons who can tell him at once, upon demand, whether so-and-so has been seen in circumstances which suggest that he may be the very man who is vanted for a great robbery a hundred miles or more away, is worth his weight in gold.

The spirit and practice of constant effort to know and be known by people who can give or procure information is of far greater importance than mere sharpness of wit to a detective. Not that quickness of brain and of observation must be lacking in a plain-clothes man. Keen, shrewd, and long-headed must a detective officer be nowadays if he would rise in the service. He must know by instinct, when called in to examine a place that has been rifled or the scene of a murder or outrage, exactly what points to clear up at once and what to leave for



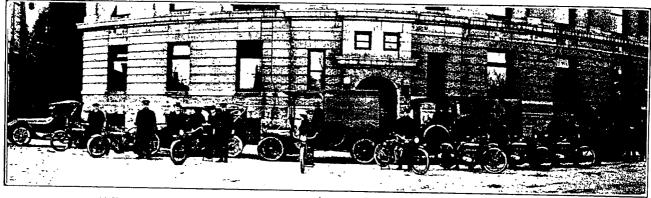
WM. EDDIE Inspector Morality Department

after-investigation. He must have eyes that see without appearing to see, and ears that hear, and a brain able to catch meanings in frightened or unguarded statements made by hysterical or over-zealous servants and onlookers, which afterwards provide the right clue. He must keep his head when all other people lose theirs—or appear to lose them. Above everything else he must keep his own counsel; while his thoughts and apprehensions travel over a wider range of possibilities than any non-professional mind has any notion of. He must be vigilant and take no one at his own value, but, unless it is absolutely necessary, make no accusation against any one, not even so much as a leading question.

In general knowledge of police duty in all its details he must have as much as any man in uniform of his own rank, and, besides, the special training and wider grasp of possibilities for good, as well as for evil, of human nature in all sorts and conditions of men and women.



POLICE WOMEN AND MATRONS



AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR CYCLE DEPARTMENT-AMBULANCE AND PATROL WAGONS



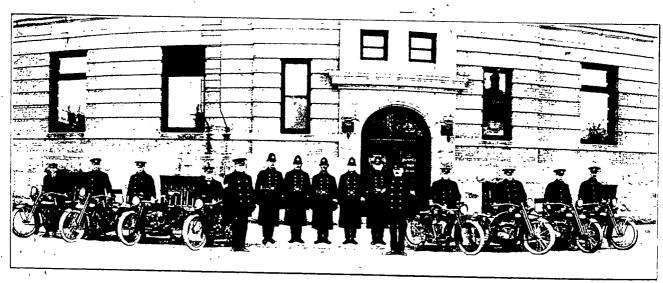
TRAFFIC SGT. KNOX



TRAFFIC CONSTABLE WITH SEMAPHORE



SGT. INSTRUCTOR PATRICK



THE TRAFFIC SQUAD

#### WINNIPEG POLICE DEPT. WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT No. Date... Time Date You are hereby directed to report to the Police Auto License No. Date of appearance Inspector in charge . . . . . . Offence (state briefly) Station .... . ... between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. .... for infraction of Motor Vehicle Act Section Failing to Location of offence appear, a Summons may issue. C. H. NEWTON, Give name and address of operator, it possible.

THIS SYSTEM OF TAGGING AUTOMOBILES FOR INFRACTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACT HAS BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL

### A.B.C. of Safer Streets

Watch the man approaching on your right, he has the right-of-way.

#### Parking

- 1. Don't Park within 20 feet of:
  - a Hydrant
  - or the Street Corner.
- (The corner of the building is taken as the stréet corner.)
  - 2. Don't Park between a Safety Platform and the nearest Curb.
  - 3. Don't Park in Front of the Confederation Life Building.
  - 4. Don't Park between Main and King Street,
    - on Bannatyne Ave.,
    - or William Ave.,
    - or Henry Ave.
  - Don't Park on Donald St., North and South of Portage Ave. to the first lane.

#### Always Be Considerate—Drive Right

- 1. Save the Children—When passing children drive slowly: they do the unexpected thing. In their play they are liable to dash suddenly in front of an automobile, and the only way you can save them is by having your vehicle under control. Drive right.
- 2. Stop behind street cars taking on or discharging passengers.
  - 3. Give good clearance to occupied safety zones.
  - 4. Give warning signal when turning or stopping.
- 5. Remove-headlight glare.
- 6. Be sure your brakes are in good working order; inspect them frequently.
- 7. When in doubt, have your car under control for a quick stop.

#### For Pedestrians—Walk Right

- 1. Don't forget to keep to the right; it is the universal rule:
- 2. Don't cross streets without looking bothyways.
- 32 Don't read or let your mind wander where yehicles pass. Don't face away from approaching traffic.
- 4. Don't cross the streets except at corners, and then go straight across, not diagonally. Don't Jay walk.
- 5. Don't run across behind or in front of a ear, automobile or wagon. Wait and see what is on the other side, then move at a fast walk. Don't run.
- 6. Don't block others on the sidewalk. Don't stop and hold conversation in the middle of sidewalk—move to the curb.
- 7. Don't resent traffic officers directions—he is doing his best to prevent accidents.
- 8. Don't overlook the other fellow's view point. Co-operation means safety.

#### For Children

- 1. Do not play in the roadway.
- 2. Play on the sidewalk or on the nearest playground or vacant lot.
  - 3. Roller skate on the sidewalk where vehicles' cannot harm you.
    - 4. Never chase a ball across the street.
    - 5. Don't hitch on autos, trolleys or wagons.
    - 6. Don't play around autos.
- 7. Never run behind a standing trolley ear; there may be another car or auto approaching on the other side
- 8. Do not fear the policeman; they will help and protect you.



S. H. LYON Finger Print Expert, Winnipeg Police Dept/

## Origin and Value of Fingerprints

URING the last few years numerous articles have been written relative to the identification of individuals, principally criminals, by the method known as "The Finger Print System," which is the most thorough and efficient method of identification yet discovered. The finger prints were first adopted as a means of identification, under a system of classification whereby a print could be filed and readily found. The subject is treated as a science and made to appear both technical and difficult. This has been done to keep it confidential for police purposes.

According to the record of researches by prominent eriminologists, the individuality of the finger print, better known as the thumb print, and its value in proving identity, was discovered by the Chinese over two hundred years before the Christian era, an impression of the thumb being used by them in place of a signature in all legal and business transactions; later this method was also adopted in India, and while from time to time various systems for the classification of impressions were advanced, they were not considered until the English government, realizing its true value, adopted the "Henry System" in 1901. Since then the finger prints have been installed by the police departments of all principal cities throughout the world.

#### What an Impression or Fingerprint Really Means

The term "finger print" or "impression" means the reproduction of the ridge formation on the bulb surface of the outer or nail joint of the finger in any manner whatever, whether it be made with ink, blood, or the greasy substance which is emitted by the sweat glands

There are various classifications of finger prints, however, but the Henry System is the one that has been made universal. The finger prints are based upon the peculiarities of the ridges, such as the formation into various patterns by which the primary classification is determined, and by the formation of two fixed points known as the Core or Inner Terminus, and Delta or Outer Terminus, together with the ridges intervening and surrounding these two points, by which the sub-classification and, in some cases, the final classification, is determined.

#### Division of Impressions Into Groups

The impressions are divided into two groups. The first group consists of patterns which have no numerical value, namely, loops, arches and tented arches. The second group consists of patterns having a numerical value in accordance with their position in a set of prints, namely, whorls and composites which include Central Pocket loops, Lateral Pocket Loops, Twinned Loops, and Accidentals. The ten fingers are divided into five pass. After a set of impressions are classified they are filed according to the classification obtained, which is in the form of a fraction, for example 5/16.

Finger prints are used by the Winnipeg Police Department, and, in fact, by all up-to-date Police Departments throughout the world, for identifying persons who may have a previous criminal record, and some truly marvelous arrests have been made through this system by the Winnipeg Police Department and by other forces in behalf of the Winnipeg Police on account of the thoroughness of the work done in the Finger Print Department in Winnipeg. The system of finger prints also aids the police in apprehending and indentifying criminals who, unconsciously leave their impressions on some article at the scene of a crime. These impressions are doctored up by means of chemical powders, photographed, and are very often submitted as the only evidence of guilt. When impressions of three or four fingers are left unconsciously, a classification if possible, by considering each of the missing fingers under both groups of patterns is made; but where the impression is of one finger, this is not possible, as no system has yet been devised where a classification of an individual digit is possible. The method used in identifying the impression of an individual finger is usually done in one of two ways; either by comparing the print with those on file of persons suspected of a crime, or by the arrest of some persons charged with the crime, in which place the finger prints are taken and a comparison made. If no identification should be made at the time under either of the preceding circumstances, the impression is preserved for future use.



## Hon. Sir Hugh John Macdonald

IR HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, the presiding Police Magistrate of Winnipeg, was appointed to this position December 18, 1911. He is the eldest surviving son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, for many years Prime Minister of Canada. He was born at Kingston, Ont., March 13, 1850. Was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1872; came west to Winnipeg in 1882; was created a King's Counsel 1890. He was elected to the House of Commons for Winnipeg in 1891: was called to the Privy Council in 1896, as Minister of the Interior, and elected for Winnipeg in 1896. He resigned his seat and cabinet position in July, 1896; accepted the Manitoba Conservative leadership in 1897, and was Premier of the Province 1899-1900. The chief plank in the policy of his administration was prohibition, a bill for which purpose was introduced and passed, but declared ultra vires of the Legislature, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Sir Hugh John Macdonald's temperance bill was resurrected by the present government of Manitoba in 1916, and is still the law govern-

Sir Hugh John has been in active service with the volunteer militia on three occasions; first, in 1866, as a private in the 14th Battalion, on duty at Cornwall during the Fenian invasion; secondly, in 1870, as an ensign in the 1st Ontario Rifles, forming part of the force sent to the Red River under General Wolseley; and, thirdly, in 1885, as a captain in the 90th Regiment, during the existence of the rebellion in the North West Territories.

Following are a few notable appreciations of Sir Hugh John Maclonald by some premier journals:-

"Honorable, able and energetic."-Spectator.

ing the importation of alcohol as a beverage.

- ... One of the most affable and approachable of mortals. -Pall Mall Gazette.
  - "Has even a more magnetic personality than his great father."

## Past and Present Crown Prosecutors City of Winnipeg



GEO. PATTERSON Acting



W. H. HASTING: Acting



H. W. WHITLA, K.C.



RICHARD W. CRAIG, K.C.



R. B. GRAHAM Present Crown Prosecutor



E. R. LEVINSON

A. J. DOUGLAS, M.D. Medical Health Officer



G. F. RICHARDS
Clerk of Court
Secretary Police Commission



B. J. McCONNELL Coroner



ALD. J. L. WIGINTON Police Commissioner, 1919



THEO. A. HUNT City Solicitor, 1905 to 1920



E. J. ELLIOT Chief Provincial Police 25 years



R. M. NOBLE
Provincial Magistrate

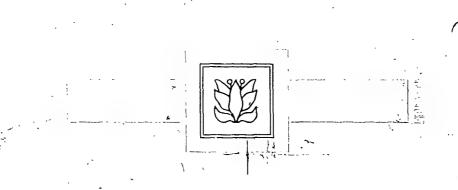
## Hon. Thomas Mayne Daly

ON. T. MAYNE DALY was Police Magistrate of the City of Winnipeg from January 4, 1904, until his death on June 24, 1911, having presided over the court for over seven years. He was the first judge of a juvenile court in Canada, being appointed to this position in the Winnipeg court in January, 1909. Mr. Daly was in a large measure responsible for the establishment of the Juvenile Court, having been indefatigable in his efforts to set up a court of this nature, seeing the advantages the younger generation would derive from their misdemeanors being handled in a court specially created for this purpose.

The late Mr. Daly was born at Stratford, Ont., August 16, 1852; was called to the Bar in Ontario in 1876; in Manitoba in 1881, in British Columbia in 1887, successfully practising his profession in all three provinces; and was created a King's Counsel in 1890. He came west to Brandon in 1881, and practised law there until 1902, when he came to Winnipeg, represented the constituency of Selkirk in the House of Commons from 1887 to 1896, detelining renomination; he unsuccessfully contested Brandon constituency in the Federal general election of 1908, being defeated by Hon. Clifford Sifton by the narrow margin of 69 votes. He was Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs under Premiers Thompson and Bowell, 1892 to 1896.

Speaking of the late magistrate; Sir John Thompson said:—"A man of great personal magnetism, a ready debater, and one who never speaks without doing justice both to himself and his subject."

The wisdom, fidelity, broad and kindly sympathy, and general knowledge of humanity which Mr. Daly devoted to the discharge of his duties as Police Magistrate of this city will long be treasured in the public memory.



## John C. McRae

X-CHIEF OF POLICE JOHN C. McRAE was head of the Winnipeg Police Department for nearly a quarter of a century, having been appointed Chief Constable in 1887, and served the city in this capacity until September, 1911. He joined the force in August, 1881. On January 1,1913, Chief McRae was awarded the King's Police Medal for Meritorious Service. There was no better police official than J. C. McRae, who smade a remarkable success of a number of famous cases, the most notable of which doubtless was the arrest of Martin Burke for the murder of Dr. Patrick Clonin in Chicago, which case aroused world-wide interest.

The year 1887, stands out prominently in the more of Chief McRae, as this is the year he arrested the notorious cattle rustler. Joseph Fant, and to this day carries around in his anatomy a portion of the bullet with which the cattle thief attempted to end the career of Winnipeg's ex-chief.

Chief McRae was born in Ottawa, Ont., March 4, 1859, and came west in 1879, when twenty years of age.

The value to Winipeg of the ex-chief during his thirty-odd years of service—as patrolman, as sergeant and as Chief Constable—is not calculable. His remarkable capacity for the technical work of his calling and his unchallengeable integrity, backed by a dominating and impressive personality, made him, through all these years, a foremost figure in the life of the city. As the custodian of order and the enforcer of law he played no mean part in the transformation of the city from the mushroom town in a mudhole to the metropolis of today, and he may justly be regarded as one of the makers of Winnipeg.



LATE LT.-COL. PEEBLES Magistrate, 1880 to 1902



JUDGE DAWSON Magistrate 1902



LATE G. W. BAKER Magistrate, 1903-4



LATE JUDGE WALKER Magistrate 1911



LATE HON. T. MAYNE DALY Magistrate 1904 to 1911



LATE ALEX. McMICKEN
Provincial Magistrate



C. J. BROWN Clerk of Court, 1879 to 1883





LATE ALEX, A. AIRD Clerk of Court



JOHN S. INGRAM Chief Constable, 1874 to 1875



D. B. MURRAY Chief Constable, 1875 to 1887



J. C. McRAE Chief Constable, 1887 to 1911



DONALD MACPHERSON Chief Constable, 1911 to 1919

## Late Members of the Winnipeg Police Department



LATE INSP. ROBERTSON



LATE SGT, ED, BLAIR



LATE SGT.-MAJOR WM. MUNRO



INSP. INNES Resigned



LATE DETECTIVE ARCH. MUNRO



MORALITY OFFICER W. J. LEACH
Pensioner



INSP. BRUTON Now Chief of Police, Regina



INSP. W. BLAIR Pensioner



MAJOR ED. BERRY Late Member of the Department



WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT SIGNAL SERVICE

## Winnipeg's Police Signal System

HE POLICE SIGNAL SYSTEM was first placed in service in Winnipeg on November 5, 1913. For some years before that date the advisability of installing such a system had been under discussion, but it was not until 1911 that the Police Commission finally instructed the City Electrician to prepare estimates and plans. Subsequently, the City Council authorized the City Electrician to proceed with the construction and installation of the system. The system comprises 158 street signal boxes located at various points throughout the city, from any one of which the constable on patrol may either signal or talk to Police Headquarters or to Branch Police Stations at Fort Rouge or the North End?

To call attention of constables on their beats, the system provides bell signals by day and red light signals by night. There are 142 bells and 207 red lamps connected at such locations that the police officer is always within reasonable seeing or hearing distance of one or another set of signals—by which means it is possible for headquarters to get in touch with one or any number of officers, wherever located. It is only a matter of a very few minutes after the sending out of a signal—bell by day, or light by night—before every constable on patrol duty has responded to the call.

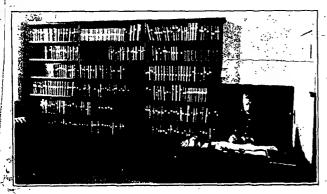
To connect the various signal boxes, lamps and bells to the central office switchboard, which is located in the Central Police Station, there has been installed a total of 141,720 feet of underground cable, 78,312 feet of overhead cable and 68 miles of overhead wire.

The electric current supply for operating the boxes is furnished by storage batteries of which there are 929 cells in use. The lamps and bells, however, are actuated through "relays" to which is brought and transmitted the regular 110 volt lighting current.



POLICEMAN AT SIGNAL BOX

To give some idea of the demands made upon the system it may be stated that severy constable on patrol duty has to call Headquarters once during every hour that he is on ''beat,' and the total number of incoming and outgoing signals per year runs from 400,000 to 450,000 calls. The total cost of the system to date has been \$132,517 this expenditure representing capital outlay and including a liberal provision of extra capacity for future extensions as the demand arises.



POLICE DEPARTMENT LIBRARY,



EXECUTIVE POLICE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

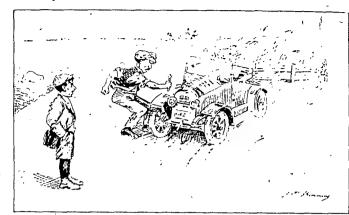
#### The Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association

The Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association was organized in September, 1919. Its objects are to promote Athletics, Amusements and Pastimes for its members. Its Executive Board consists of J. S. Patrick, President; P. McCaffery, Vice-President; F. E. Law, Secretary; J. McDowell, Treasurer; P. Cafferty, A. Geddes, J. Melville, T. Johnston, A. Pickering. Boxing and Wrestling Tournaments and Midnight Frolic. Numerous Whist Drives and Dances have been held, Concerts and Smokers, a Christmas Entertainment for Police Officers, their wives and families. Summer Resorts at Gimli (2 cottages) have been rented; a Football Team is inexistence; Curling Teams and Indoor Games placed in each station; a Library installed; Reading Rooms and a new Billiard Table at Central. A programme for the summer season is now being arranged, and Picnics and Athletics at the Beach are anticipated. Sick Visiting Committees have carried out their work in the summer.

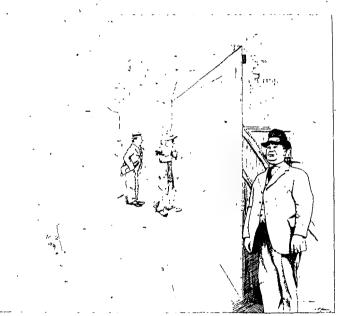
# SKETCHES by POLICE CONSTABLE J. MCSKIMMING



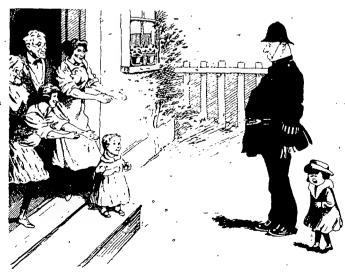
Lots of Time, Bill; She's Powdering Her Nose,



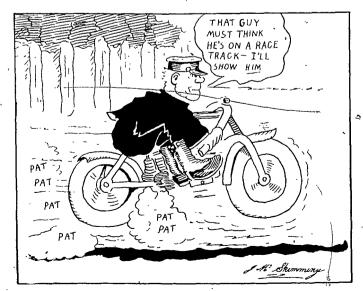
"Just a minute, Mister. Here's my Dad. Maybe he can find it.
He's a Detective."

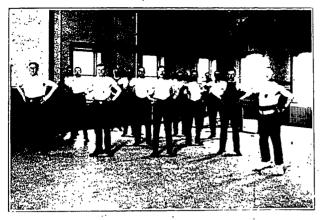


The Bootlegger



"Oh, we're so glad you found her."

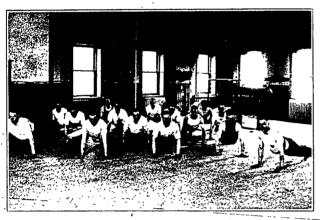




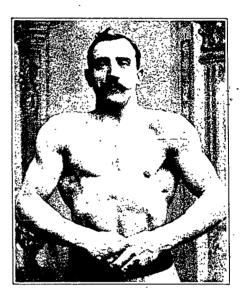
ATHLETIC CLASS



INSTRUCTION CLASS



ATHLETIC CLASS



SGT. INSTRUCTOR PATRICK

# The School of Instruction

IHS branch of the Winnipeg Police Department was inaugurated by the Police Commission in 1912, when the services of Sergeant John S. Patrick were engaged in the capacity of Instructor. The school is an institution of great importance in the police force, both to the recruit and the officer of long service. To the latter it is of inestimable value as it keeps him continually posted on new by-laws and amendments passed which affect him in the performance of his various duties as police constable. This school instructs officers from the ground up, commencing with spelling and then composition, both of which are very necessary to an efficient officer in the making of his reports.

After qualifying on these two subjects the student is passed on to writing the various police reports on crimes, fires, collisions, accidents, and essays on various subjects. Instruction is given in First Aid in cases where it would be most likely for the police to handle—various fractures, the arrest of bleeding, treatment for poisoning, artificial respiration, etc.

The giving of evidence in court is another matter in which officers are trained at the School of Instruction, also the different points and technicalities in law to be watched for and avoided. During the instruction period a mock court is set up, with the Instructor acting as magistrate, and the members of the class in turn as cross-examiners.

Another useful training given at the school is that of means to overpower and restrain a vicious prisoner, by the various grips and holds, while drill and gymnastics form a part of the course, Officers also are instructed by Sergt. Patrick in the handling and use-of revolvers, and taught at the target how to shoot straight.







A MÓTOR ACCIDENT



THE CONSTABLE IS A FRIEND TO LOST CHILDREN

# First Aid Instructions

APOPLEXY—Signs-The face is flushed, snoring, puffing at the mouth, eyes fixed, one or both pupils of eyes dilated, mouth may be drawn to one side, temperature high, feet cold.

Treatment—Place patient flat on back, head slightly raised, loosen all tight clothing, apply cold to head, and heat to feet. If attack is prolonged, procure medical aid.

**EPILEPSY**—Signs —Insensibility, convulsions, throwing arms and legs about, frothing at mouth, tendency to bite tongue.

Treatment—Lay patient flat on back, head slightly raised, loosen all tight clothing, place something between the teeth to prevent biting the tongue (handle of constable's billet is always available for this purpose.) Restrain patient's arms and legs enough to prevent injury, but do not hold too tight. Apply cold to head. If attack is prolonged procure medical aid.

HYSTERICAL FITS—Signs—Generally a woman, semi-conscious, falls down (usually tries to fall in a comfortable position,) laughs, screams, cries, grinds the teeth and throws arms about.

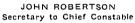
Treatment—Do not show any sympathy towards patient, threaten to throw cold water over her, speak very firmly. If she persists in her so-called "fit" use cold water very freely on her face.

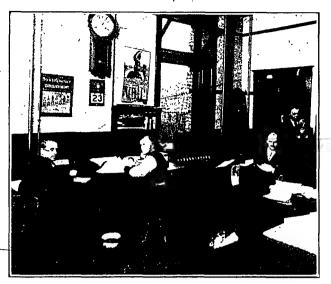
FAINTING—Signs—Face pale, lips white, may fall down insensible, cold, clammy skin, feeble, irregular breathing.

Treatment—Lay patient flat on back, keep head low, loosen all tight clothing, use smelling salts, give plenty of fresh air, sprinkle face and chest with cold water. If attack is prolonged, procure medical aid.

FROST BITE-Signs-When parts of the body are frozen, the part affected becomes waxy white.







SECTION CHIEF CONSTABLE'S OFFICE AND STAFF

Treatment—Remove patient to shelter and by friction of the hands or by rubbing affected part with snow, restore circulation. Never take patient into a warm place until circulation has been restored. If the feet are frozen, remove patient to shelter, remove boots and stockings, place feet in ice-cold water, keep adding ice or snow to water until frost is removed from feet. Badly frozen hands treat same as feet.

SUNSTROKE—Signs—The patient complains of thirst, the skin is dry and burning, face very flushed, pulse quick and bounding, stertorous breathing and insensibility may ensue.

Treatment—Remove to cool, shady place, loosen all tight clothing, strip to waist, lay flat on back, head and shoulders raised, apply cold water freely to head and chest and run cold water down the spine. Procure medical aid at once.

BURNS—Treatment—Remove all clothing from burnt part (if clothing is sticking to injured part soak well in oil and remove gently.) Do not cut or burst any blisters. Apply cloths soaked in any kind of oil, or smeared with vaseline, lanoline, or cold cream, then bandage, excluding the air as soon as possible. In burns of mouth or throat, give oil to drink or white of egg.

FRACTURES—Signs—Fractures can be recognized by pain at or near the break, loss of power in the limb, swelling about seat of fracture, the limb assumes an unnatural shape and position.

Fractures are classified into three varieties:—

1. Simple—The bone is broken with but slight injury to surrounding parts.

2. Compound—The bone is broken and the skin or tissues are punctured or torn. The broken ends of the bone may protrude through the skin.

3. Complicated-The bone is broken, and there is an injury to some internal organ, or to some important blood vessel or nerve.

A simple fracture may easily be converted into a compound or complicated fracture by careless movement on the part of injured person, or by rough handling on the part of anyone rendering First Aid.

Treatment—Steady and support the injured limb at once. Attend to the fracture on the spot. No matter how crowded a street may be, no attempt should be made to remove the patient until the injured limb has been made as immovable as possible with splints, etc. Apply splints and bandages as follows:—Splints must be firm and long enough to keep the joints immediately above and below the fracture steady. If possible the splints should be padded to fit the limb on the outside of clothing. Bandages must be applied firmly but not so tightly as to interfere with the circulation. In fractures of the lower limb, always tie the injured limb to its fellow. If a fracture is accompanied by a wound or hemorrhage, always arrest bleeding and dress the wound, then treat the fracture. No attempt should be made to move anyone suffering from a fracture of the spine, pelvis or thigh except on a stretcher.

stretcher.

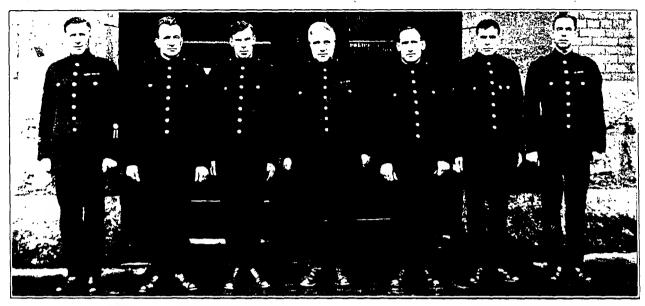
Splints may be improvised from a walking stick, umbrellig broom handle, constable's baton, etc. Bandages from handkerchiefs, neckties, belts, braces, string, etc.

FRACTURE OF SKULL—Signs—If the upper part of the skull is fractured, the signs are swelling, irregularity of the bone, and frequently insensibility. If the base of the skull is fractured, nearly always immediate insensibility, blood, or a clear fluid may issue from the ears, and eyes may be bloodshot.

Treatment—Keep patient perfectly quiet. If conscious, warn to keep quite still and quiet; remove in most comfortable position to medical aid.

**DISLOCATIONS**—Signs—A dislocation is the displacement of one or more bones at a joint. Signs and symptoms of dislocation are as follows: Severe pain at joint, swelling about and below joint; the limb in unnatural position and is mis-shapen at joint.

Treatment—Place injured limb in most comfortable position and remove patient to medical aid. No attempt should ever be made to reduce a dislocation except by a doctor.



JAILORS, WINNIPEG POLICE DEPARTMENT

EXTERNAL HEMORRHAGE—Blood from an artery is scarlet in color, and spurts out in jets when an artery is cut.

Arterial bleeding can be arrested by pressure on the wound, or pressure on the wounded artery between the minry and the heart with the fingers or with a tourniquet.

Blood from a vein is dark red and flows in a slow, continuous stream.

To stop venous bleeding, apply pressure on the wound, or pressure near the wound on the side away from the heart.

Varicose Veins—Pressure must be applied on both sides near the wound.

A tourniquet can be improvised by placing a firm pad on top of artery, where pressure is to be applied; pass a bandage losely around the limb on top of pad, pass a stick under bandage, twist until tight and bleeding stops.

INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE—Signs—Signs and symptoms of internal bleeding are as follows:—Rapid loss of strength, giddiness and faintness, pallor of face and lips, breathing hurried and labored, the pulse fails and may stop completely in wrist. The patient tugs at clothing around neck and calls for air. If blood is from the lungs it is scarlet in color and is coughed up. If from the stomach it is vomited, is dark in color, has the appearance of coffee grounds and may be mixed with food.

Treatment—Keep patient in a recumbent position, loosen all tight clothing, provide for plenty of fresh air, sprinkle cold water on face, give ice to suck or cold water to drink, except in cases where blood is from stomach, give nothing by mouth. Procure medical aid as soon as possible in all cases of hemorrhage.

POISONING—There are two classes of poisons, namely, irritants and narcotics.

Irritants—Irritant poisons are strong acids, such as oil of vitriol, spirits of salts, carbolic acid, nitric acid, muriatic acid and oxalic acid, etc., also strong alkalics, such as caustic potash, caustic soda, ammonia, etc.

Signs and symptoms of the foregoing—Mouth and throat burned and corroded, burning sensation in throat and internal pains, tendency to vomit, which should not be encouraged.

Treatment—Send at once for medical aid, abstain carefully from giving emetics. Give soothing drinks such as any kind of oil, whites of eggs, milk, etc. If certain an acid has been taken, give an alkali such as magnesia, potash, baking soda, chalk, etc. If certain an alkali has been taken, give an acid to counteract same as lemon juice, vinegar and water, tartaric acid, etc.

NARCOTICS—Narcotics such as opium, morphia, chloroform, laudanum, paregorie, chlorodyne, eroton oil, camphor, bella donna, calabar bean, strychnine, turpentine, etc.

Signs—Signs and symptoms of narcotic poisoning as follows:—Stupor, progressive insensibility, pupils of eyes contracted, snoring, livid countenance, cold, clammy skin.

Treatment—Give an emetic at once, a tablespoonful of salt or mustard in a glassfull of lukewarm water, or two tablespoonfuls of ipecacyanhua wine. Strong tea is a good neutralizer of many poisons and is safe to give in all cases. Always get medical aid as soon as possible. In almost all cases of narcotic poisoning; there is a tendency to sleep. Prevent this by walking patient about. Give plenty of pure hot coffee. Dash cold water on face and chest

with a towel.

\*\*\*DROWNING—Apparently Drowned—Turn on face, folding one arm so that the forehead may rest upon it, put a rolled coat or a pillow under stomach so as to get water out, turn over on back, clean out mouth and nostrils and pull tongue out as far as possible, keeping it out with an elastic band or piece of string; unloose all tight clothing, then try artificial respiration. Procure medical aid at once. Never allow the body to be held up by the feet to.

SUFFOCATION FROM GASES OR SMOKE—Remove the sufferer into fresh air, loosen all tight clothing, lay on back with head raised, dash cold water on head and face. Procure medical aid. When sensibility returns give mild stimulants.

get water out. There are several kinds of artificial respiration, any one of which is good if properly applied.



L. W BURGESS Inspector Motor Power



"BIG BILL" AND "SHORTY" Two Members of Police Department



BALCOME STEWART Oldest Member of the Force



A TYPICAL WINNIPEG POLICEMAN



A CONSTABLE ON DUTY IN SEVERE WEATHER



CONSTABLE T. McD. JOHNSTONE Champion Wrestler



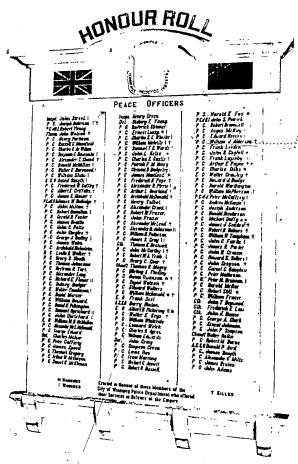






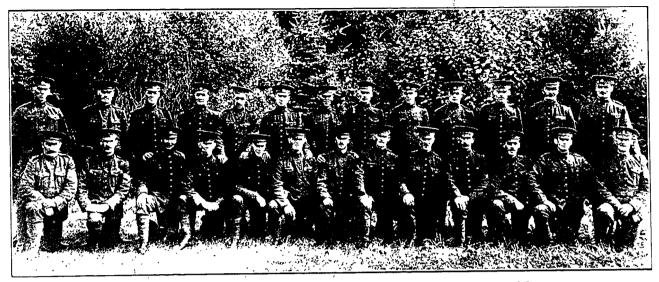
# Winnipeg Police Department

There were one hundred and forty-three members of the Winnipeg Police Department enlisted for services in the Great War. Of this number six were reservists and the others volunteers. The Department was represented in a number of the Famous Imperial Regiments, the Navy and the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and many received promotions on the field of battle:

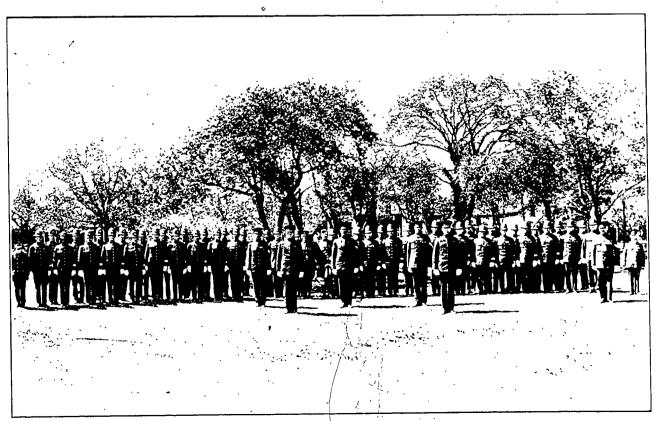


# Record in the Great War

There thirteen were Honors gained by the members of the Force, including Military one Cross, three Distinguished Conduct Medals, five Military Medals, two with the French War Cross, one with the Belgian War Cross, and one Meritorious Service Medal. those who served there were twenty-nine gallant men killed and forty wounded. There has been eighty-two returned to duty with the Department.



GROUP OF WINNIPEG POLICEMEN-79th BATTALION, BRANDON, MARCH, 1915



PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT WHO SERVED IN THE GREAT WAR

# A Few Notable Cases

ELECTION of the most notable case in the annals of the Winnipeg Police Department is undoubtedly a difficult matter, but, so far as notoriety and general praise was concerned, the greatest achievement in the pioneer days of Western Canada was the arrest by Chief J. C. McRae of Martin Burke, wanted in Chicago, Ill., for the murder of Dr. Cronin. At the time this wonderful achievement of the Winnipeg Police Department was referred to as the most remarkable in American jurisprudence. There has been a large number of very important cases handled by the local Police Department in recent years, including all classes of crime, and the following are a few of these. It is very remarkable the invariable success that has followed their efforts to reduce crime

to a minimum and to safeguard the public against desperate criminals.

#### The Cronin Murder

In the year 1889, June 16, Dr. Cronin was murdered in Chicago by members of the Clan Na Gael, who believed that the Doctor was in possession of facts which would destroy their political power. One evening while the Doctor was in his office a man driving a white horse drove up and shortly afterwards he and the Doctor The Doctor stated to a friend that he was going to attend a man who had been taken suddenly As he did not return, enquiries were set on foot, but no trace could be found of his whereabouts and some weeks afterwards parts of his body were found in a catch basin near the lake front. A tremendous sensation was caused by the investigation which took place and a large number of well known business men in Chicago's political life were put under arrest. One of the men under arrest was Detective Dan Coughlan of the Chicago police department, who was implicated in the murder and who as it happened was detailed to find the missing Dr., Cronin. Eventually all the men suspected were placed under arrest with the exception of one Martin Burke who had taken a prominent part in the killing. Shortly after the discovery of the murder Chief Macrae was driving in his buggy near the C.P.R. Depot, Winnipeg, when he noticed a man acting suspiciously and proceeding towards the station where a train was waiting ready to pull out for the east. The Chief with his memory centered on Martin Burke was immediately on the alert and followed him up to the train. By this time the man had taken his seat and when the Chief reached the window of the carriage the man immediately pulled down the blind, whereupon the Chief entered the car and questioned him, and getting no satisfactory reply, pulled him off the train just as it was moving out. He then charged him with being concerned in the murder of Dr. Cronin. and being sure in his mind from the description he had, that this man was Martin Burke, the Chief called him by his name, but the prisoner stoutly denied his identity. However he was taken to the Police Station and subsequently ascertained to be Martin Burke.' Burke fought extradition to the extreme end but finally he was extradited, tried and convicted along with five others for one of the most sensational murders that ever occurred in the United States. This individual case made Winnipeg's Chief known from one end of the Continent to the other, and he received praise from all quarters for his astuteness at the time, and to-day the name of Chief Macrae is known and respected in Police circles throughout the length and breadth of the United States and Canada owing to his association with this celebrated case. The Cronin murder was embodied in book form, the history of it being written and published under the title "The Crime of the Century" and it is believed that this murder resulted in the collapse of the secret association known as the "Clan Na Gael."

#### The Case of William Farr

William Farr was a Canadian Pacific Railway Engineer employed on a yard engine at the C.P.R. yards. The crime for which he was convicted and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary was the attempted murder of his wife and 4 children.

Farr was on his engine in the yards at about midnight on the night of the 12th April, 1895, and whilst it was standing idle for a few minutes, he left the engine to run to his house at the corner of Isabel and Ross. Prior to leaving his house he had sprinkled coal oil on the floor and walls while the family was asleep. Farr set fire to the house and then returned to his engine. Shortly afterwards he came down the yards to where the subway is now, it then being a level crossing; a constable was standing on the sidewalk and Farr stopped his engine and entered into conversation with the policeman and asked him where the fire was. He said he had not heard of any fire. Farr said 'I am sure I saw a fire over there a few minutes ago and I thought the fire bell was ringing.' A few minutes afterwards the fire bell did ring and the fire brigade attended and succeeded in rescuing the family from the burning house. The firemen on entering the house detected the smell of coal oil and reported that to the police. An investigation followed and Farr was placed under arrest. He made his-escape from the old Police Station at the corner of King and James Streets, by prying the bars of his cell apart and succeeded in getting as far as Vancouver, being arrested there by Sergeant Hayward of the Vancouver Police Department, while getting on the boat to Honolulu. The motive for the crime was his infatuation for a young woman; the police finding letters shewing his intention to abscond with her. Farr's wife, notwithstanding all the evidence adduced always believed him to be innocent.

# Historical Views of Winnipeg



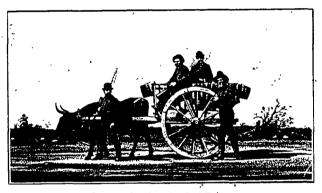
FORT GARRY



CANADIAN PACIFIC DEPOT AND CENTRAL OFFICES



MAIN ST. FROM BANNATYNE AVE. NORTH



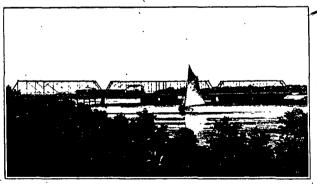
A RED RIVER CART



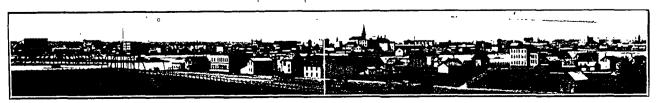
RED RIVER LANDING AT FORT GARRY .



A DOG TRAIN



LOUISE BRIDGE, RED RIVER



WINNIPEG IN 1882

### The Case of Donald Todd

One evening in the fall of 1899 a man named Jack Gordon was found lying on Portage Ave., just by Happyland, shot through the head. A crowd gathered and a police officer arrived. One of the first questions asked by the policeman was: "Who is this man? Do any of you know him," but nobody answered. A half breed named Donald Todd was standing in the crowd and he was asked if he knew who the murdered man was and he said ''No.'' It transpired afterwards that Todd and Gordon were friends and had known one another for a number of years and had been neighbors. It was also ascertained that these men had been drinking together in the City that afternoon. The Police made every effort to find the murderer and traced suspects to Dawson City and all over Canada until finally, the present head of the Detective Department was detailed to the case. He ascertained that Donald Todd and Jack Gordon had been in a house run by two women of questionable character, that they had been drinking there and had had a row and that Todd had pulled a revolver from his pocket and had threatened to shoot Jack Gordon but they were separated by the women. Later on the Detective discovered that they had been drinking at the Queen's Hotel together and afterwards at the Galt Hotel and finally at the Clarendon where Todd left Gordon in the bar and went to his uncle's place, west on Portage and that he was returning to the City with his sister when he met Jack Gordon at the place where the body was afterwards found. It appears that Gordon repeated a scurrilous statement there to Todd which he had previously made with reference to his sister, and thereupon Todd pulled out his revolver and shot him. Shortly after the murder Todd left the City and went to Butte, Montana, but believing him to be guilty of the murder, the Detective kept trace of his whereabouts. In December 1900 having heard from his relatives that he had returned from Butte and was at a house at Deer Lodge. the Detective went there and found him under the influence of liquor. Todd then accused the detective of trailing him and the detective asked him what he was scared about when Todd said that he knew the detective was after him for the murder of Jack Gordon, but that he would not be clever enough to get it out of him. Nothing was done at that time and shortly after that Todd got a job in the City. However, the detective thinking he had sufficient evidence to warrant him in arresting Todd went to the Seymour Hotel where he found Todd in the basement. Upon seeing the Detective, Todd said Now you and me for it. What I know about the murder of Jack Gordon you will never get out of me. Although he had made admissions to certain of his relatives it was hard to prove them but the detective had been securing evidence right from the start which he kept adding to all the time and he had found out that Todd had asked one of his cousins soon after the murder to drive him across the line and save him from the gallows. Todd was placed under arrest; was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years.

### The Shooting of Thomas Glenwright

This was a case of the holding up of the cashier at the Street Railway Co's Barns on Main Street, near the old Main St. Bridge. Thomas Glenwright, cashier, in the employ of the Street Railway Co. was going over and checking up the day's returns when he was held up by two armed men who were masked. He was fired at and wounded in the face. (He is now a well known member of the Customs Department and still bears the mark of the bullet wound.) Shortly after the hold up two men, Nankerville and Smith set out to commit a robbery on one of the big houses on Armstrong's Point. Nankerville was suspecting that his colleague, Smith, would betray him to the Police for the hold-up and he suggested this robbery for the purpose of getting him out of the way. About 2.00 a.m. in the morning of the 5th of February, 1896, the two men were on the river bank on Armstrong's Point when Nankerville suddenly pulled his revolver and emptied the contents of it had Smith, putting five bullets into him. Smith fell and Nankerville dragged him into the snow, covered him up and returning to his house in Forf Rouge went to bed. Some time after Mr. Lendrum McMeans (now Schator McMeans) was awakened by a noise on his front verandah. He got out of bed and opened the door when he found a man lying, on the doorstep. He dragged him into the house and phoned the police. Three of the police got a horse and buggy from a livery near by and drove to Mr. McMeans' house. There they found Smith who was still alive, the severe cold having congealed his wounds. They wrapped him up in blankets and drove him across the prairie to the General Hospital, where Smith got out of the buggy without assistance and climbed the front door steps before he collapsed. After being put into bed there he told the police who his assailant was and the two officers and a detective proceeded to Nankerville's house and arrested him in bed. The revolver which he had reloaded was found on the floor and the mask which he had used in the hold-up in a chest of drawers. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and later died in Kingston Penitentiary. Smith recovered from his wounds, left Manitoba, and remained away 20 years, returning in 1916. Smith, who was a dangerous criminal, after his return was recognized by the Police again, picked up as a vagrant and ordered out of the City.

### The Hold-Ups by John Sandercock, Frank Macdonald and William Warren

In the winter of 1904 and 1905 Winnipeg was terrorised by a series of hold-ups upon merchants and business people going home at night. Several of the victims were beaten and kicked unconscious and left to freeze in the streets. Amongst those attacked were T. W. Taylor, ex.M.P.P., James Ferguson and B. K. Franks, pioneer merchants. Mr. Ferguson died about two years ago from the effects of the attack made upon him and from the time that he was attacked until he died he suffered agonies, scarcely having a moment's ease from the injuries he then received. One of the Detectives became suspicious through seeing some shin-plasters (25c bills) a number of which had been stolen from one of the victims and passed at the Gould Hotel by one Sandercock, and followed this man and two others named Macdonald and Warren night and day believing them to be the men who did these hold-ups. On one occasion he found the three of them together in a hotel known as the Mansion House. Knowing them to be armed, he went and got assistance but when he returned they had left. However,

# Past Mayors and Chairmen Police Commission



ALEX, MACDONALD, Mayor and Chairman Police Commission, 1892



JOHN ARBUTHNOT Mayor 1901-2-3



THOS. SHARPE, Mayor 1904-5-6 Chairman Police Commission, 1906



JAS. H. ASHDOWN, Mayor 1907-8 Chairman Police Commission, 1907



R. T. RILEY, Alderman and Chairman Police Commission, 1908



F. W. ADAMS, Alderman and Chairman Police Commission, 1911



W. G. DOUGLAS, Controller and Chairman Police Commission, 1912-13



F. H. DAVIDSON, Mayor 1917-18
Alderman and
Chairman Police Commission, 1914-16



FRANK. O. FOWLER, Alderman and Chairman Police Commission, 1918-19

the next morning he arrested Warren and ascertained that Sandercock had left for the east. Macdonald was arrested the day following and Sandercock was arrested at Hamilton, Ont., and brought back. Warren turned King's evidence against Sandercock and Macdonald and confessed to his own participation in the hold-ups.

Sandercock was sentenced to 15 years with 75 lashes. Macdonald received 10 years with 50 lashes, but was let out after serving 5 years and died of consumption. Warren was allowed out on suspended sentence on account of turning King's evidence. He left the City and went to Detroit where he was mixed up in a hold-up and was convicted and sentenced to 10 years there.

The reason for the heavy sentences was the extraordinary number of hold-ups, mostly of elderly men. 25 charges were laid against them.

After Sandercock was sentenced information was received from the United States that he was a desperate character and had been a burglar all his life. It was also ascertained that he had burglarized a number of places in New York and Chicago and a house at Montreal where he stole a lot of jewelry which he had in his possession when arrested here. He came out of the penitentiary and within two months was again arrested and convicted, receiving seven years' imprisonment for housebreaking and theft. After being sentenced to Stony Mountain he was brought as a witness against Doyle who was on trial at Morden for what was known as the Snowflake Murder, but his testimony was very unreliable and instead of assisting the Crown case he helped to acquit Doyle. He died a year or two afterwards in Stony Mountain.

#### John Grey Sterling—Burglar

During the winter of 1906-07 the detective department was overwhelmed with complaints from householders as to burglaries and in spite of a number of arrests and convictions the police were unable to get this particular burglar who made a specialty of ladies' dresses, silverware, jewelry and money, taking these things from the houses that he entered. It is unusual for burglars to bother with silverware or ladies' dresses and it was believed that this burglar had a woman collaborating with him. These thefts were all committed in the afternoon, entrance into houses being effected by means of a skeleton key. In May, 1907 two officers of the detective department obtained some information as to a man having taken a watch to a jewelry store on Portage Avenue. They followed the matter up and in a rooming house on Colony Street they arrested this man Sterling, who had a loaded revolver in his coat pocket when the detectives arrested him. Many thousands of dollars worth of jewelry, clothing and silverware was recovered which he had disposed of amongst his friends in the city. Sterling turned out to be an old criminal, having served time in several United States' penitentiaries for all manner of offences. While not engaged in the pursuit of burglary he employed his talents as an amateur actor, giving performances in local theatrest and he considered that as Richard III, he could outrival Sir Henry Irving, and when arrayed and crowned and equipped with sword and breast-plate he certainly made an imposing figure. He was sentenced by Magistrate Daly to 10 years on one charge and then 14 years on other charges, sentences to run concurrently, making in all a total of 24 years imprisonment, which was at that time the longest sentence meted out in any Police Court in Canada to a burglar. The result was that for a year afterwards the police had no reports of burglaries.

#### Countess of Antrim Jewel Case

In September 1910 while a guest at the Royal Alexandra Hotel the Countess was away at the theatre and her suite was robbed of all her jewelry reputed to be worth between three hundred and five hundred thousand dollars. The detective detailed on the case suspected one William Gardner who was a bell boy at the Alexandra Hotel as he had heard that Gardner had delivered the theatre tickets to the Countess' maid in the early part of the evening and had seen the jewel case lying on the dressing table, and after the Countess and her friends had gone to the theatre he had gone into the suite by unlocking the adjoining suites by means of a pass key. The maid saw him leave a room further along the hall and take the jewelry out of his pocket and saw him looking at it. Afterwards he admitted that he had noticed the girl watching him. The jewelry was hidden in the basement under the stairway. It was all recovered and returned to the Countess. William Gardner also admitted to the theft of \$25,000 worth of jewelry in an hotel at Hartford. Conn., where he was taken by United States officers, convicted and sentenced to five years. Gardner was a bell-hop and his method of procedure was to work in a hotel until he knew the ways of the hotel and the guests and he would steal jewelry, secreting it and mailing it to himself to some other townsto general delivery and shortly afterwards he would proceed to that place and collect the jewelry. He had committed several big hotel robberies, but this was the first time he had been arrested.

#### Peter Kaiser—Housebreaker

This man was a Bayarian and he was caretaker of the German church in North Winnipeg. The Police had had a number of complaints from householders that while they had been at church on Sunday evenings their houses had been broken into and their jewelry stolen. All over the floor were candle drippings. The caretaker of the German church, after he had seen the congregation safely in the church, had gone to the South End and robbed the houses there. Amongst the houses that he robbed was that of Rev. J. L. Gordon, the well-known preacher at the Central Congregational Church. This man Kaiser took a fancy to a pair of Dr. Gordon's pants and when Dr. Gordon reported the matter to the police he gave the detective a small cutting of the cloth matching the pants.



POLICE DEPARTMENT-CITY OFFICIALS, 1880

Ald. S. I. Jackson; Ald. W. G. Fonseca; Ald. Robt. Strang; Ald. J. B. Moore; Ald. C. C. Montgomery; Ald. Mark Fortune; Ald. W. R. Ross; R. Morris, Market Inspector; Ald. Arch. Wright; Alex. Logan, Mayor; Ald. W. F. Alloway; Ald. E. G. Conklin; G. H. Hadskiss, Collector; Ald. H. J. Pearson; J. W. Harris, City Assessor; C. J. Brown, Asst. City Clerk; A. M. Brown, City Clerk; Thos. H. Parr, City Engineer; Alex. McGowan, Constable; Wm. Huston, Constable; Pat Lawler, Sergeant; D. B. Murray, Chief; J. H. Grady, Constable; A. W. Archibald, Constable; J. McLaren, Constable; Harry Kirk, Caretaker.



WINNIPEG POLICE FORCE, 1883

T. M. Garland, Wm. Dunn, Jas. Miller, D. E. McKinnon, John Wilson, Joseph Curtis, Jas. McGeer, Thos. Campbell, Thos. English, Thos. Dale, Jas. McMullan, Thos. Barbour, Chief D. B. Murray, Nell McKinnon, Alex. McCharles, Robt. Brethour, M. D. McIntyre, J. Greer, Wm. A. Briggs, Jas. A. Creighton, Geo: Hughes, W. J. Leach, J. McK. Hunt, G. H. Sproule, Alex. McGowan, R. S. Faulkner, Wm. Munro, J. C. McRae.

Some weeks after the Pastor of the German church came around and complained about a stove having been stolen from the church and asked the Police to give him a search wagrant to search for the missing stove. The detective was detailed to execute the search warrant and while in Kaiser's house he noticed a pair of pants with cloth similar to the piece which had been handed to the Police by Dr. Gordon, 'He pulled the small piece, out and matched it. It was exactly similar. He accordingly became suspicious and searched the place and found other articles from Dr. Gordon's house and also from Captain H. D. B. Ketchen's (now Gen. Ketchen) home. He accordingly arrested the caretaker who was convicted and sentenced to five years. When he came out, the house breaking started again but this time there was no candle grease and some of the stolen goods were discovered at a pawn shop having been sold by a man calling himself John Kobus. Kobus was an ex-convict and suspicion first attached to him, but the detectives were not satisfied that he was the man and thought it would be Kaiser. Kaiser was again arrested and a large quantity of stolen jewelry found in his trunk and he was sentenced to five Several years went past and he was released and taken under the care of the Salvation Army, who found him a position. Kaiser was working steadily and was determined that this time the police should not get a glue to convict him of burglarizing, so he took pains to set fire to the house after he burglarized it, with the result that he almost completely burned down two houses on Sherbrooke St. which he had robbed. Some time after a woman was found in possession of a small locket which she could give no satisfactory explanation about but on being interrogated she admitted that she got it from Kaiser with the result that the burglaries of the burnt houses were traced to him and he was again arrested and convicted to a five-year term.

### Charles Ross, alias Charlie Murphy, alias Walter Collins

One morning in the month of March, 1909, an old gentleman named A. J. Bancroft was leaving a bank in New York when Ross and an accomplice hustled and tripped him up and stole negotiable bonds of the value of \$87,000 and some three thousand dollars in cash and ran away before the old gentleman had time to recover. They substituted a dummy parcel and it was some weeks after when the financier opened the parcel he discovered his loss. The Police here received a circular about this man containing his description and one day an officer from the detective department went into the Grange flotel on Lombard Street, saw a man answering the description given in the circular and went up to arrest him when he pulled out a revolver. The detective immediately took the revolver away from him and took him to the police station. The man strongly denied his identity but after being locked up he made a full confession and was taken back to New York where he received a sentence of from five to twenty years. After committing the above crime this man and his accomplice had been over to Germany where they had been arrested on the suspicion of being implicated in this crime but had managed to obtain their release by denying their identity but upon arriving in Winnipeg he was speedily arrested as above mentioned.

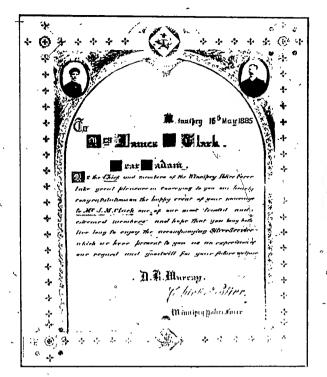
### Green Goods Case (Solomon Solomonwitz and Wolf Cohen.)

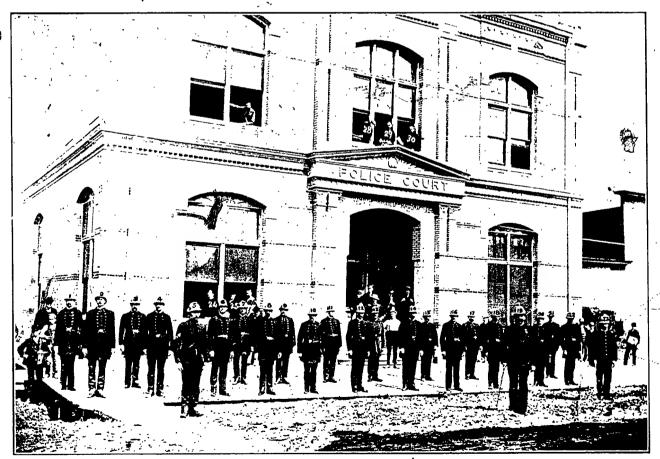
In this case Nathan Segal reported to the Ghief of Police that the above men had represented themselves to him as being the greatest counterfeit operators that ever-lived having followed this calling for over 20 years without being arrested. They claimed that Marconi, the great inventor, Prince Rudolph of Austria and Senator Beveridge of United States were privy to their plans and had assisted them. The manufacture of the counterfeit money was done with the aid of radium and they induced Segal to draw \$3,000 from the Union Bank in bills of large denomination. He did so and the police took the precaution of securing the numbers of the bills. The mode employed by these men was this: They would dampen the bills, put another bill on top and put in a blank piece of paper and dampen it and put it in a press, but they switched these presses and Segal was getting a bundle of worthless paper in place of his genuine bills. Arrangements were made to eatch them and on the day they arrived at Segal's house to carry out the scheme three detectives were there waiting for them, but before they commenced operations they took the precaution to search every room in Segal's house and they put a bottle of acid on the table in the room where the counterfeiting was to be done telling Segal that in the event of the police arriving on the scene rather than be taken alive they would knock the bottle over, blow the house, the police and the whole Segal family into pieces. This was to prevent any treachery. The reason they did not find the detectives was because they were hidden in the bake shop at the rear of Segal's house, but after the men commenced operations the police got into an adjoining room and when Mr. Segal came out the police ran in and secured the paraphernalia (mysterious box and implement.) While Segal thought the \$3,000 were safely in his home he was surprised to find on his arrival at the Police Station that the Chief had his money. The method of procedure in this game is by having a false lid and concealed between the lid and the top of the box is a dummy parcel identical with that which the victim places inside. After setting the box and letting the machine run for a while the secret spring is pressed and drops the false lid onto the genuine parcel and the victim is told to keep it for 36 hours. money and the worthless slips of white paper put in between the bills are left at the bottom of the machine which the thieves pack up and carry away with them. Thirty-six hours afterwards when the victim opens his parcel and finds the fraud which has been committed he is afraid to report to the police the fact that he has been swindled as he knows the police will ask him what he was doing and he will himself be incriminated. These men were tried at the assizes and convicted and sentenced,

# The Snowden Murder

Police Constable Snowden was on duty on Main Street in the early morning of the 6th day of April 1918, and it was part of his duty to see that the doors of stores were all locked and he used to phone from the Police Signal Box every half-hour. On this night, however, he did not phone up and the operator missed his eall, and informed the Sergeant to that effect. Constable Snowden did not phone at 12.30 or at 1.00 o'clock and therefore an

8:3





#### WINNIPEG POLICE FORCE, 1885

- D. E. McKinnon Wm. Dunn J. R. Alexander Jas. McMullan Thos. English Jos. Curtis

- 7. Wm. Cox 8. Jas. M. Clark 9. Ben. Fairclough. 10. John A. McKenzie. 11. Arch. Munro 12. R. S. Faulkner

- 13. Frank Armstrong
  14. Wm. Munro
  15. Timothy Madden
  16. W. J. Leach
  17. Neil McKinnon
  18. Jas. McGeer

- Chief D. B. Murray John J. Wilson G. H. Sproule Jas. Miller Alex. McCharles A. D. Elllot
- 25. J. C. McRae 26. Wm. M. Ingram 27. Capt. Raiph 28. A. A. Aird 29. Dr. Jamieson 30. W. J. Ptolemy

officer was sent out to look for him. He made a search and eventually reached the back lane of Rosenblat's Store and found the door open. He then struck a match and found Snowden lying dead in the rear part of the store. Immediately a number of police officers and detectives got on the job. There was no clue or anything at all except a hole cut in the door under the lock. Snowden had been shot in the back from behind by a bullet which entered his left shoulder blade going right through the region of the heart and killing him instantly. The cutting of the hole in the door suggested to one of the detectives that the murderer or murderers were recent arrivals in the City for though a lot of shopbreaking had been going on previously the burglars had confined themselves to outlying districts and the methods of entry had been different. Recollecting a letter received a few days before from the Chief of Police at Fort William as to stores broken into and clothing stolen it occurred to the detective that the parties who committed these burglaries in Fort William were identical with the parties who had broken into Rosenblat's hardware store. This turned out to be so. A wire was sent to Fort William requesting an immediate reply as to the method of entry of the thief there and any further particulars that could be got about him. At 9 o'clock that morning a reply was received stating that they had made an entry by cutting a hole in the door and by throwing some 'rough on rats' to a couple of dogs that were on watch and poisoning them. The Fort William Police also stated that the only clue they could give about these thieves was that they were men about 30 years of age and roughly dressed. On information received a description was given out that morning of Frank Sullivan and Johnson and a circular was got out offering a \$1,000 reward for their apprehension. Two detectives assigned to a certain duty were standing at the corner of Main and Higgins and saw these two men standing near the Savoy Hotel and sent a hurry up call to the Police Station. The suspicions of the detectives had been aroused by noticing that these men were wearing new clothes and new boots and rings on their fingers. Two officers immediately went there in a patrol wagon and these two men were arrested and searched and questioned as to where they were staying. The police were confident that they had the murderers in their possession and charged these men with the murder After locking them up the detectives proceeded to the Maple Leaf Hotel and found these of the Constable. two men registered in room 4 along with a third named John Stock, of Duluth. Two detectives were left in the They brought him to the Police room to arrest Stock if he returned and in the afternoon he came there. Station where he was cautioned and charged with the murder of Constable Snowden. He said, "There is one sure thing. I did not do the shooting," the detective who was questioning him said, "But you were there," and he replied, "Yes, I was there, but I did not do the shooting." He then produced from his person certain things from Rosenblat's store. His name happened to be John Stoike and he had escaped from Portage la Prairie Reform Prison and picked up these criminals. A confession was obtained from Stoike, and Johnson also confessed. In a blacksmith's shop on Higgins in an old chimney the Police discovered three revolvers which the murderers had and in the room at the Maple Leaf Hotel was found a large quantity of clothing obtained from a store in Fort William, also a scrap of paper which had been placed around a jack-knife the evening previous by Mr. Rosenblat in his hardware store with some writing on which he could personally identify. A pearl-handled knife of a special make was found in Sullivan's pocket which was also traced to the Rosenblat store. In spite of the brilliant defence by Mr. Hastings on behalf of Sullivan and the contradictory stories told by Johnson and Stoike, all three men were convicted and sentenced to death, Sullivan and Johnson being hanged, but the sentence of Stoike was commuted to imprisonment for life.

Johnson swore Sullivan fired the fatal shot. Stoike after first telling the police that he was present when the shooting took place, swore later, in the witness box, that he had left the store before the policeman entered and did not know anything about the shooting. Sullivan swore that he was in bed all that night and never left his room in the hotel; that Johnson and Stoike had gone out and returned with the stolen knives and other articles and that their stories were made up together with the idea of placing the blame on him and saving their own neeks. Sullivan and Johnson when on the scaffold together both declared their innocence. Johnson always maintained that he knew he would be hanged for it; that he had no hope of pardon, but that he did not fire the shot; that he chased the policeman into the store; that the policeman turned round and caught him, and Sullivan then fired.

#### The Mecum Brothers

In Anamosa Penitentiary, Iowa, three brothers were confined for different offences. They were American horse traders called Mecum. Two of them succeeded in getting a pardon, the third, Frank Mecum, better known as Frank Jones, was refused a pardon, so his brother, Harry Mecum or Harry Kelly, conceived the idea of getting his brother away from the penitentiary. He went down to a little village near the penitentiary, secured a horse and rig, and drove all around in the vicinity of the prison, getting familiar with the roads in the country. He then bought four revolvers, a quantity of stout rope, and two suit cases of clothing, being a complete change for himself and his brother Frank, and after he had made all arrangements he went to a telephone pay station in the village and called up the Governor of the penitentiary. He told the Governor that he was a lawyer from Davenport, lowa, and that he was settling up some papers in connection with the estate of Convict Frank Mecum's uncle, and he wished the Governor to have Convict Meeum at his office at a certain time that afternoon because he had to return that evening by the train to Davenport and had only a few minutes to make the round trip. At the time he phoned the Governor he knew his brother was working at the Quarry about a mile away from the prison. The Governor promised to have his brother at the office so he came out of the telephone booth and drove with the horse and buggy to a point half-way between the quarry and the penitentiary buildings. He then secreted himself behind a big boulder and when the convict with his guard came along, in response to the Governor's telephone message. Harry Mecum stood up from behind the boulder and covered the guard with two loaded revolvers. The guard attempted to draw his gun when Harry Mecum immediately, while the convict sprang on him. shot him; in doing so he shot the tip off one of his brother's thumbs. The two brothers then got hold of the guard and fied him to the tree and left him there. On the non-arrival of the Davenport lawyer and the convict Mecum at the Governor's office the latter phoned the quarry and he was told that the convict had left some time ago with the guard Haymaker. Their non-arrival caused a search to be made and Haymaker was found tied to the tree, slowly



#### WINNIPEG POLICE FORCE, 1892

- Ed. J. Elliott
   Balcolm Stewart
   Ed. McGuire
- Warren Beggs
   George McLeod
   Walter Blair
- 7. Wm. M. Ingram 8. Wm. Dunn 9. Geo. W. Elliott
- 10. Philip Stark 11. W. J. Leach
- ark 13. J. C. McRae ach 14. Alex. McCharles aro 15. Arch. Munro



WINNIPEG POLICE FORCE, 1903

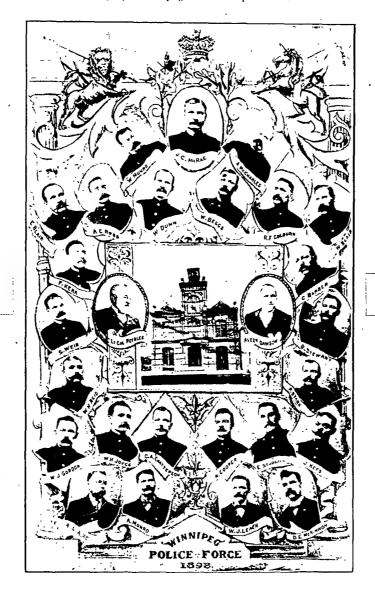
A. McKinnon, W. Rankins, W. B. Preston, W. Mill, C. H. Newton, C. Driver, E. Geiser, W. Dunn, W. Blair, F. Kerr, G. Arkinstall J. Meiklejohn. Sgt. E. Blair, Sgt.-Major Wm. Munro, Chief J. C. McRae, Sgt. W. J. Leach, Pat. Sgt. Robertson, A. Cooper, W. G. Gordon. J. J. Samson, Jas. Morgan, Dennis Ryan, Forbes Cruiksbanks, C. H. E. Knox, W. Williamson, J. F. Tiderington, R. W. Dann, D Mc-Pherson, F. W. Hogg.

bleeding to death. He was given medical attention and ultimately recovered. The two desperadoes, driving as hard as they could, caught the train, and after a series of adventures arrived in Winnipeg. After getting here they broke into several houses. Frank Mecum leaving traces of his eleft thumb on the windows and on the furniture and in that manner the Police here got his finger prints. A resident in Elmwood found some men acting suspiciously and phoned the police. Constable Traynor met two men on Louise Bridge and upon his approach they drew revolvers and escaped through Brown & Rutherford's wood-yard. Traynor, though unarmed, pursued them and running into Brown & Rutherford's office borrowed a revolver and cartridges—the revolver as it subsequently turned out, was only capable of firing one shot. He gave chase to them and ascertained that they had gone into a house near the river bank. Two other officers arrived and entered the house but the Mecum brothers dashed out and escaped, engaging in a pistol duel with Traynor and shooting him through the body. Constable Harry Brown, a young Irishman, was unarmed but that did not deter him from giving chase as the thieves ran through the lanes. They turned and fired rapidly at Brown who retaliated with stones. They ran to a street car on Sutherland Avenue and boarded it and with drawn guns ordered the motorman to speed up. The conductor, with great presence of mind, pulled the trolley off and left the car, and when the thieves returned to put the trolley on the motorman threw the controller out of the window and jumped off. Several police officers by this time were running in the direction of the car and the two brothers saw that they could not escape so they jumped out of the car into a buggy that was standing at the side and one drove the horse while the other shot in all directions. A civilian ran and seized the horse's bridle and as he did so Frank Mecum fired at him but the bullet struck the horse on the head and dropped him. At the same time three or four constables threw themselves on the men in the buggy and after a desperate struggle they overpowered them and took them into the police station. After they were brought in it was found that there was a big reward offered for their capture. They were tried and convicted and sentenced to 10 years. The sentences in a number of charges of housebreaking were kept in abeyance. As their attitude in the penitentiary was so defiant and unruly they were again brought to the Police Court and sentenced to 7 years for housebreaking. Later on it was decided to remove these men from Stony Mountain to Kingston-Penitentiary. While on the way down there in company with two other criminals, they nearly murdered their guards at Toronto, being only subdued after a desperate struggle. At the time of the fight they were both handcuffed. After being taken to Kingston they got a trusty in the cells to strike the guard on the back of the head with an iron bar and shut him in the cell. The trusty then went and called another turnkey and told him that the guard had been taken sick in this corridor. While the second turnkey stepped into the ward the trusty also felled him and dragged him into the cells where these four desperadoes were confined. prison surgeon'was making his rounds and happening to come into the corridor, they also seized him and stripped him of his clothing, at the same time they denuded the two unconscious guards of their clothing and then disguised as two guards, a civilian and two prisoners, the party of five proceeded boldly towards the main entrance of the prison. When the warden in charge of the main gate saw the party coming he thought it was an ordinary party of guards coming up with prisoners on some special mission, and opened the door. He was immediately knocked unconscious, his revolver taken, and the five men made for the country, but thanks to the prison authorities and the farmers in the vicinity these men were all rounded up and additional sentences of 19 years were given to the Mecum Brothers making their total imprisonment a matter of 36 years. They are now said to have been returned on parole to the United States to the State of Iowa.

Constable Traynor recovered from his wounds, but a few months afterwards contracted a fever and being weakened by the wounds he had received he died. The Mecum Brothers were two of the most desperate and reckless criminals the Police here ever had anything to do with.

# The Case of James Dodds-Firebug

In the fall of 1911 and for some time afterwards the city was visited with a number of incendiary fires. One day in particular 16 alarms were turned in. Houses, dwellings and stables and unoccupied buildings The fire horses were so weakened that they were forced to proceed at a walk. valuable buildings were burned down including the McKittrick Block, the Continental Oil Works, The Mason-Risch Piano Company's premises on Main Street, four new houses on Home Street near the Assiniboine River, and a block on Lombard Street near the Grain Exchange. The Police did everything in their power to trap this firebug, whom they knew to be operating but were unable to obtain any information, but one afternoon two detectives noticed a man in a lane near where a crowd was standing on Fort Street. The crowd was attracted by a fire in a stable which was of incendiary origin. This man entered another stable and on his coming out tives stopped and questioned him. He, told them he was out of work and had no fixed place of They asked him if he had any matches, he said, "No. They searched him and found his pockets the detectives stopped and questioned him. They searched him and found his pockets full. They brought him in on a vagrancy charge and on being interrogated by an inspector he confessed to setting fire to 25 different places. On the following day he made a further confession, admitting the burning of Radford & Wright's warehouse on Main Street, north of the subway, in which 6 people were killed, including 2 firemen, and about a dozen injured. He was tried and pleaded guilty to Arson and was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary. He was also charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of the people killed in the Radford-Wright fire, but medical authorities claimed that he woud be unable to stand his trial and he was shortly afterwards removed to Brandon Asylum. This man showed no traces of insanity in his speech or in his appearance but admitted that he took a delight in watching the fire brigade galloping to the fire, and that he loved to see the excitement of the property owners when they found their property burning; that he often personally turned in the fire alarm and that he had assisted the firemen in 2 fires in St. Boniface which he himself had set. One of them was a convent and the firebug went on the roof and chopped a hole with an axe when the firemen themselves were unable to get up there, which aroused the admiration of the chief of the fire brigade and he instructed his subordinate officer to get this man's name and address so that he could be rewarded for his bravery. He gave a false name and address and when the cheque was sent to the address given by him, the



letter containing same was returned marked that no such man was living there. On another occasion in St. Boniface, he succeeded in coupling a hose to an hydrant in a heat that had defied many of the firemen from approaching the spot. At the Radford Wright fire this man was standing near the building and when the explosion took place he ran away and on his return saw several people lying on the street whom he was told had been killed. He thereupon assisted in clearing up the wreckage and he remained there for hours finding out all about who had been hurt. Even that terrible experience did not prevent him from continuing as a firebug until he was caught. He eventually confessed to a hundred fires involving property loss of \$1,000,000 and the death of 6 people.

### R. E. Acton alias Ernest Lethbridge

This in an instance in which the astuteness of the Winnipeg Detective Department saved business men in Winnipeg many thousands of dollars.

This man came here in December 1909, and stayed at the Royal Alexandra Hotel posing as a Senator of the United States. He got in with some of the most prominent citizens here and was invited to their homes, accepted their hospitality and during the bonspiel of 1910 he attended and spoke at several banquets that were given to bonspielers and others.

He stated that he was starting some business at Lethbridge and that his father was the founder of the City of Lethbridge and from whom the name of the place was taken. He bought in the neighborhood of \$120,000 worth of merchandise from different wholesale houses in the City, and in each instance he produced a marked cheque for \$500.00 and after purchasing from 20 to 30 thousand dollars worth of clothing his practice was to produce the cheque and get an advance on it. He was finally arrested under the following circumstances:

One of the assistant managers in a prominent wholesale house was very nervous as he had arranged to supply this man with 40,000 dollars worth of material, having been shewn marked cheques up to this amount, and

which Lethridge stated that he would let him have before leaving the city. While the assistant manager was considering over this matter he happened to meet an officer of the detective department with whom he was well acquainted and explained to him his fears and pointed out the man to him, as he happened to be still in the vicinity. The detective saw Lethbridge going into another wholesale house and as he considered the circumstances very suspicious he arrested him when he came out. The man was extremely indignant and threatened all sorts of penalties but the detective was firm and brought him to the police station, where he finally, admitted having forged all the marked cheques in his possession. He stated that he had at one time been employed by a bank in the United States and had thus become familiar with the requisites of marked cheques. He also admitted that he had committed forgeries and swindled wholesale houses throughout the United States, also in Vancouver and in Calgary. He was convicted on the 9th of January 1910, and was sentenced to five years. It appeared that he had been committing these crimes for a great number of years but this was the first occasion that he had been caught.

#### The Theft of Furs from The Holt Renfrew Company.

Charles Watling was a returned soldier and had been in the employ of the Holt Renfrew Company for some years. He was house detective and it was his duty to get there early in the morning and open the premises, and get the place in readiness before business started for the day. One day he came in there and told his employers that he was feeling unwell and would have to go to Rochester, Minn., for an operation. He showed them 4 typewritten letter which purported to authorize Charles Watling to proceed to Rochester, Minn., to have an operation performed. Watling had been a Sergeant Major in the Canadian Expeditionery Force; had been in France and was suffering from some disability, and the expense of this operation he alleged was to have been paid by the Military Hospital Commission, from which this letter was supposed to emanate. At this time the Detective Department learnt that there were a large number of fur coats in the City that were being disposed of at prices which showed that there was something wrong. Following the matter up the Detective Department got in touch with some of the largest fur dealers including Holt, Renfrew, but were unable to find from where these furs had been stolen and at that time the police did not know where the stolen furs were. Working along the usual police lines, the detectives finally decided that the furs were in a house on William Ave., which was kept by a Mrs. Lucas, They accordingly entered the premises and made a search which resulted in their taking into custody Mrs. Lucas, After this they requested Holt Renfrew & Co., to check over their goods and upon doing so they found that there were 25 valuable coats missing besides a large number of muffs, stoles and dressed skins. Watling was supposed to be above suspicion but the police succeeded in getting sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest and went to Rochester to affect same. Upon arrival there they found that he had gone, his presence at Rochester being merely a pretence and while he had been writing to his wife in Winnipeg describing his operation and how well he was getting on, as a matter of fact he had never been near the hospital at all. Shortly afterwards he was arrested in Minneapolis, came back to the city and confessed that one day he met another ex-soldier who asked him where he could get a drink. Watling said he did not know but he had heard of a place on William Ave., so they went to this house occupied by Mrs. Lucas and after drinking there for sometime he informed Mrs. Lucas in the course of conversation, that he worked at Holt Renfrew's whereupon she said: "Why if you worked there you could get me a good coat" and continued suggesting that he should try and get her a coat. Finally he was persuaded and promised to get her one. The following day he gave her a Hudson Seal Coat and another the next day, and so on for about a week, and for every coat he gave her he received \$100,00. But as that was a slow method of obtaining the coats they hired an automobile and Watling and Mrs. Lucas went one morning at 7 a.m. to Holt Renfrew tore and while Mrs. Lucas was sitting in the car Watling went into the store and brought out two armfulls of fur coats, piled them in the automobile beside Mrs. Lucas who then went away. Most of the goods were recovered and Watling and Mrs. Lucas were both sent to the penitentiary. Watling father prided himself on his detective abilities and he used to keep a very sharp lookout on the other men in the store and the firm had the greatest confidence in him.

# Myron Moore – Swindler

This man was a swindler and his mode of operation was to advertise through the mail that he was prepared to lend money on farm property on extremely favorable terms and in order to obtain a loan it was necessary for the intending borrower to forward a fee of \$10 and immediately a man would be sent out to survey the farm and make the arrangements to advance the money. Every mail brought several hundfed replies and ten dollar remittances and he had collected quite a considerable sum of money when complaints came in to the Police Department from the victims, as after forwarding the \$10.00, no man had been sent out to survey their property nor had anything further his departure from the City and therefore he was immediately arrested. The detective arresting him found about \$800.00 in bills fastened around the upper part of his arm by rubber bands under his shirt, which was a little reserve fund he was keeping in case of accidents. The police then learnt that he was wanted in Seattle, there being 147 separate charges against him in that City and that he had estreated his bail there. He fought extradition for about four months but without success. However, after extradition had been granted he managed to get free in a writ of habeas corpus and remained safely in Canada for a number of years. But he eventually left this country and a letter was received by the Police Department here from Richmond, Virginia, informing them that a man was under arrest there, that this man's name was Smith but that he would give no information about himself, but they believed that he had resided in Winnipeg at one time because they found him attempting to destroy a piece of paper with the Merchant's Bank Building, Winnipeg, heading on it. From the description they forwarded of this man the Police here recognised him as being Myron Moore, and wired the Richmond Police to hold him,



Det. B. Ştewart

A. A. Aird, C. Driver Det. P. Stark Clerk of Court Chief's Clerk J. C. McRae Det. E. Stodgeil E Chief of Police

Det. C. A. Chatterson

A. E. Morris

Dr. Douglas



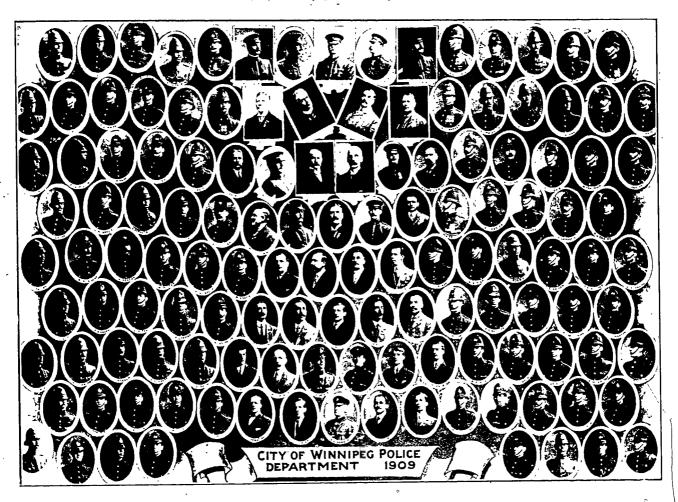
and then communicated with Seattle informing them of the whereabouts of this man and that he was now safe on United States territory. The same officer who had been to Winnipeg after this man then went to Richmond and arrested him there. He was returned to Seattle and got seven years.

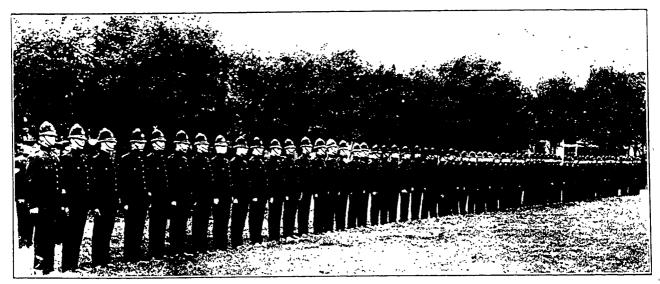
### The Case of Marvin Suggitt, January 28, 1919

This is a very interesting case which was brought to a successful conclusion by the Detective Department. A young girl going home one night was brutally assaulted and ravished in the Park near Logan Ave., the assailant escaping in the darkness. The girl was unable to describe the man except that he was about 5 ft. 8 in, in height and she thought that she had scratched him while struggling with him. On the following morning officers on duty went to the spot and searched around and found one lens and the nose piece off a pair of eye-glasses, the other lens being missing. They also found a piece of shoe lace, a button or two and a hair comb, and there was every indication of a fierce struggle having taken place in the snow. A detective took the lens and nose piece which had been found to several optometrists in the City but without success, so he went back in the afternoon and made a further search with a shovel and broom in the snow, shaking and sifting the snow until the missing lens was found. The detectives then traced the glasses through an optometrists records as belonging to a man who lived about half a mile further west on Logan Avenue, from where the assault had taken place. It was learnt that this man had had his eyes tested about three months previously by Dr. Frank McGenty, who had given him a prescription which had been filled by Mr. Dudley, a watchmaker. Upon arrival at this man's house the detectives found the man with his face scratched and his glasses missing and they also found in his possession one of Mr. Dudley's cards with Dr. McGenty's writting on the back. His clothes were examined under a microscope for traces of hairs and other signs of the scuffle. He was subsequently identified by passengers on the Logan Ave. west, Street car that night, as the man who had got off the car at the same time as the young woman and just prior to the time the assault was alleged to have taken place. But the identification of the broken glasses was so complete that there was no doubt as to his guilt in the minds of the jury. He was sentenced by Chief Justice Mathers to 15 years imprisonment for what he described as the most atrocious and brutal assault that had come before him whilst sitting on the Bench or during his practice at the Bar.

# The Case of John Krafchenko

On the 3rd day of December, 1913, about mid-day, Mr. Arnold, the Manager of the Bank at Plum Coulee, was alone when a input came into the bank, held him up at the point of a gun, and stole a large sum of money. As this man was running out, Mr. Arnold ran after him, when the thief suddenly turned and shot at Mr. Arnold killing him instantly. The thief kept on running until he reached an automobile which was waiting for him a short distance away. This automobile was being driven by a man named William Dycke, who was the livery man at Plum Coulee. It was learned afterward that Dycke had been approached by a stranger the night before and instructed to be in waiting for him at the spot near the bank the next day at 12.30. After jumping into the automobile the chief commanded Dycke to drive away and in the inevitable confusion that occurred the spectators were not sure whether there were two men concerned in the hold-up or only one. It was discovered that about \$4,000 was missing. The Provincial Police Office at Winnipeg were acquainted with the facts in a few minutes by long distance telephone, and immediately gave instructions to block all the roads leading in to the City and also from Plum Coulee where the alarm was spread to the Southern–Boundary. The thief, Krafchenko, however, headed for Winnipeg and it appears left Dycke at Lowe Farm. After leaving Dycke he is believed to have taken the train and come towards Winnipeg. In Winnipeg he took a room on William Ave., and eventually he was arrested at 436 College Ave. by officers of the Provincial and City Police Departments. He had informed the landlady that he was a lecturer at St. John's College and that his name was Andrews. Part of the stolen money was found under the sidewalk near the house and part near an associate's house on Portage Ave. and part in St. James. A great deal of evidence was obtained by the City and Provincial Police working in collusion and on the 10th of January, after a preliminary hearing before the Magistrate he was committed for trial. He was accordingly confined at the Rupert Street Police Station and arrangements were made in due course to convey him to the Provincial gaol, but Krafchenko had other intentions which he carried out with the assistance of his lawyer, Percy Hagel, Robert J. Reid, a City policeman who was one of his guards and a man named Buxton who had been at one time Secretary of the Builders' Exchange. When his guards entered for the purpose of taking him away he suddenly pulled out a revolver and backed the two guards Constables Reid and Flower, into a cupboard in the cell and locked them in. He then ran into the photographer's room, fastened a piece of rope, which had been supplied to him by Percy Hagel, and lowered himself to the ground, but in doing so the rope broke a few feet after he got on and he fell a distance of some 45 feet to the ground, injuring his knee, but he managed to get away and arrived safely at his destination, which was a room provided for him by a man named John Westlake, in the Burrin Block on Toronto street. He remained there for several days and then went to the Security Storage Warehouse on Ellice Ave., where he stayed in one of the rooms for some days but getting tired of this he returned to the Burrin Block. In the meantime a commission had been appointed immediately following his escape and the investigation was going on before Chief Justice Mathers. Constable Reid, after leaving the witness-box was placed under arrest on a warrant charging him with aiding in Krafchenko's escape. After interrogation he confessed to his share in the transaction. Buxton, who was already under arrest, also confessed and from information thus otained the Police surrounded the Security Warehouse and searched the place but without result. Several officers were then detailed to go to the Burrin Block, where they arrested Westlake for his assistance in the escape. While there, however, they came upon a locked door and Westlake then admitted that Krafchenko was inside. He was requested to open the door but refused to do so, and finally asked if Chief Elliott was there and upon being told that he was not, he opened the door and surrendered. An automatic was found in his possession. Percy Hagel,





INSPECTION-POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1909

his lawyer, was also placed under arrest and at the following Assizes was convicted and sentenced to 3 years. Westlake was sentenced to 2 years for aiding in the escape. Reid, in the meantime, had pleaded guilty in the Police Court and been sentenced to 7 years.

Krafchenko was taken to Morden, and after a long trial in which the Crown case was very ably handled by Mr. W. H. Hastings, who amassed evidence, including 120 witnesses and as many exhibits, he was found guilty and executed at Winnipeg on July 9th, 1913.

### The De Forge Murder

William De Forge had a confectioner's store at the corner of Maryland and Wellington Streets, Winnipeg, containing a big window facing Maryland Street which could be seen from a considerable distance. De Forge was in the habit of counting his day's takings every night before closing his store, and this was done in full view of passers-by.

Three young men named Harry Elnick, Jack Clements and Harold Burdie who had revolvers fully loaded and were on the alert to hold up people were passing this store one night when they saw De Forge count his money, put it in his pocket and start to proceed home with same. They followed him for some distance with the intention of holding him up and robbing him when an opportune moment arrived, he, however, suddenly turned into a house he was living in near his store on Maryland Street, so they lost their quarry for that night. These three men, however, went to De Forge's place at the same time the next night, but for some reason he went in another direction after leaving the store and so they again missed him. Determined to get him, however, they made detailed plans to meet him the next night, so all three met at the Red Triangle Hut on Main Street and, having taken the precaution to take with them a fully loaded revolver each, they proceeded to De Forge's store about 11 o'clock and waited for him in the vicinity until he came out of his store at the usual time, shortly after 12 o'clock. They saw him come out and laid in wait for him in a little passage-way a short distance from the store. his arrival there and as he was passing Elnick stepped out and shouted, "Hands up!" De Forge put his hands up but immediately a shot was heard, followed by a shout and then another shot and when a man named Simpson, who had heard the shots from a distance of about a hundred yards, came running up to see what was the matter he saw De Forge lying there apparently dead. Other people arrived and he was taken into an adjoining house and rendered every possible aid but he was past human assistance. In the meantime, immediately the shots were fired, the three men ran away without having attempted to do any robbery. At the trial, Clements and Burdie stated that they got seared immediately they heard the shots and ran, as it was distinctly agreed between the three of them beforehand that under no circumstances was there to be any shooting. Elnick, who actually did the shooting, stated at the trial that he had no intention of shooting and that when he heard the shots he ran as he did not know who had fired the shots, and furthermore that he had taken the precaution to set the safety-eatch on his revolver to prevent it from going off. As the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, instead of murder, which was the crime they were charged with, it is evident that they believed Elnick's version of the incident. But if this were really true it is strange that they all three should have taken revolvers and taken the trouble to have them fully loaded. And also why it was necessary to fire two shots the evidence showed that it was the second shot that killed De Forge-for had it been the first he would not have been able to utter the shout which was heard between the two shots, and there was only the mark of one bullet wound. However, whatever the verdict of the jury was, the record of these three young criminals, according to their own confessions was so bad that Elnick was sentenced to 25 years and Clements and Burdie to 15 years each.

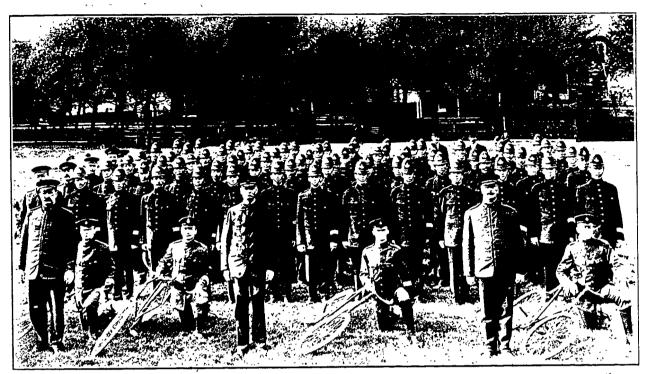
This crime caused a great sensation at the time and there was very little upon which the detectives could work. However, the police went to be seene of the murder shortly after it was committed and they found the shells of the bullets and they also found a revolver which one of the men had thrown away in the course of his flight. A month or so after the murder Elnick was arrested at Brandon for having a revolver in his possession. This revolver was brought to Winnipeg and it was found that the shells picked up by the police at the scene of the murder fitted this revolver. Elnick was accordingly interrogated by the police and finally confessed to this and a series of other crimes. In the meantime Clements had also been arrested at Vancouver and brought back here and confessed to his share in this and various other crimes. Burdie was the last to be arrested and he also confessed. All three were tried separately and convicted of manslaughter and received the above-mentioned sentences.

# Chief Justice Mather's Compliment to Winnipeg Police Force Re De Forge Murder

"Some comment has been made on the Police, not, I must say, adverse, but before closing I desire to say that it appears to me that the conduct of the Police throughout this case has been most creditable, most exeditable. We all remember when the news spread that a man had been ruthlessly shot down on Maryland Street in this City, without any appearent motive, and there appearently was no clue as to the perpetrators, it is greatly to the credit of the Police that the whole plot and every fact relating to it has been brought here before you, largely by their efforts. It gives one a greater feeling of security to know that this City is guarded by a band of policemen who appeared here in connection with this case."

### The King Murder

On a night in January, 1905, the body of John James King, a colored man well known around town was found lying on the C.P.R. tracks, just west of the Overhead Bridge, near the corner of Powers Street. The man had been murdered under circumstances which showed extreme brutality. By traces in the snow it was



MEMBERS OF POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1910



POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1911

seen that the body had been dragged to the yards and left on the rails for some passing train to run over in order to destroy all traces of the crime. The detective sent over to examine the ground discovered drops of blood which he traced for about two blocks and then onto a vacant lot where the scuffle had evidently taken place and there was a big pool of blood where the man had been beaten to death. It was afterwards ascertained that he was murdered under the following circumstances:— A man named Swereda had beaten up his wife pretty badly, who had gone out to get police assistance. She met a C.P.R. porter and believing him by his uniform to be a policeman asked him to come to her house to warn her husband. He accordingly went to the house and threatened to lock Swereda up if it occurred again. There were several men at the house at the time and after the porter had gone at man named Roman Syncas suggested that they should go out and kill him as he was not a policeman shovels and beat his head in and killed him.

Upon information received a detective went round to a house occupied by three families. He entered by the back part of the house where a man and his wife resided and saw the woman preparing some coffee, upon speaking to her he ascertained that they had nothing to eat, so the detective gave her some money to buy bread and meat with. While the woman's daughter was out getting the victuals, the woman in the course of conversation informed the detective that a colored man had been murdered by the people living in the central part of the house. The detective accordingly went and arrested three men and sent to the police station for assistance. Owing to the inconvenience of not having a patrol wagon the detective had to wait an hour during which time he had to keep the men covered with a revolver as they made several attempts to escape.

Roman Syncas, two Slobodians and Huat Lazaruk were arrested. Swereda in the depth of winter made his way to the boundary, travelling by night and hiding by day in haystacks, keeping away from the railway lines. He froze his hands and feet and finally took the railroad to St. Paul where he was arrested.

All the men were convicted of manslaughter. Swereda was sentenced to 10 years, Lazaruk to 5 years and the others to two years respectively.

# Miscellaneous Cases

The record of the Winnipeg force in connection with many famous cases of recent years is an enviable one, and the remarkable work which it has carried out, making possible the arrest of criminals from all parts of the universe, has created for the local police organization a reputation which is world-wide.

Other murderers, who having committed crimes at outside points, but were finally run to earth by members of the Winnipeg force, are numerous.

John Ryan, alias Gosh, was arrested here on February 27, 1918. He had escaped from the Stillwater penitentiary where he was serving a life sentence on a charge of murder.

W. Luzinsku was arrested on April 7, 1912, for a murder at Melville, Sask., and handed over to the Mounted Police. He was afterwards convicted.

Henry Milton Roper, who killed his employer at Edgily, Sask., was also arrested by the Winnipeg police, on September 3, 1909. He was convicted.

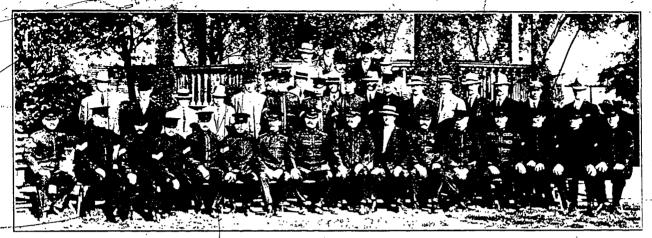
Modly Booker, who was wanted for murder at St. Paul; E. C. Steward wanted by the police over the line, were other alleged murderers whose freedom was abruptly brought to an end by the members of the local force.

Other men who were convicted of murder after being placed under arrest here were Mike Ivano, wanted for murder at Port Arthur and John Heronomous, wanted for murder at Toledo, Ohio.

One of the most tragic cases in which the local police have figured, probably, was that of Albert Boyce, Jr., a Texas rancher. Young Boyce, following a long feud between himself and L Sneed, a bank manager of Amerillo, Texas, persuaded Mrs. Sneed to clope with him. The couple came to Winnipeg but had only been here for a few hours when they were arrested. Sneed was close upon their trail and reached Winnipeg two days later. He was taken in charge by the officers as he stepped from the train, and two revolvers with which, according to his story, he intended to slay Boyce were taken from him. Sneed took his wife home with him, but shortly after returning to the United States quarrelled with Boyce Sr., whom he shot. Not yet fully avenged, he awaited the return of young Boyce, whom he shot and killed as he stepped from the train. Sneed was charged with double murder and acquitted. After the trial Sneed's father was shot and killed by his hired man, who afterwards suicided.

Many noted forgers have also fallen into the hands of local detectives. A well-known case is that of Frank Ignatius Rogers, who, although posing as an American, was in reality a Prussian nobleman, Von Ingleheim. He cashed many worthless cheques for large amounts both in Winnipeg and Saskatoon. A smart piece of work by a detective of the Winnipeg Police Department, who was in a store where the forger was attempting to cash another cheque caused his arrest. Upon being taken to the police station he immediately admitted his guilt.

While escaped prisoners and outlaws from south of the international boundary have made it necessary for Winnipeg's force to exercise their efficiency to the limit, the work done by the police in connection with minor cases of a varied nature have helped to win for them the reputation they now enjoy. Fire-bugs, forgers, confidencemen, safe-blowers and criminals of all types have had reason to remember the proved efficiency of Winnipeg's police force.



UNIFORM OFFICERS-DETECTIVES, 1912





DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT, 1912

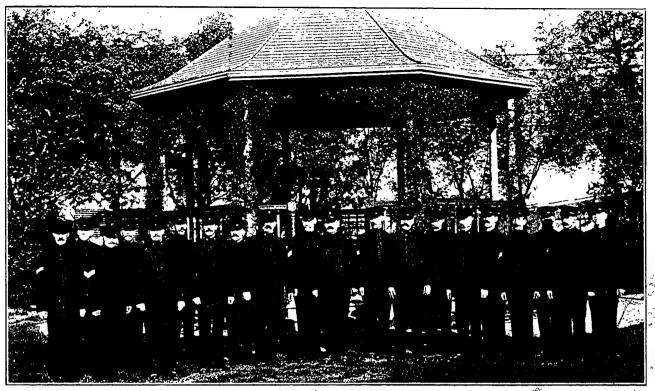
# City of Winnipeg Traffic By-Law

- 1. The term "vehicle," as used in this bylaw, shall include all led houses, everything on wheels or runners, and all vehicles drawn or driven by animal or mechanical power, except fire apparatus, police patrols, hospital ambulances. His Majesty's mail, wagons and vehicles which are run only upon rails or tracks, and baby carriages. The word "horse" includes horses, mules, oxen or other beasts of burden; the word "driver" includes the rider and driver of a horse, the rider of wheels and the operator of a motor vehicle or street car; the word "curbs" are the lateral boundaries of that portion of the street for the use of vehicles, whether marked with curb stones or not.
- 2. No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any street where the same passes through the closely built-up portions of the city at a greater speed than one mile in six minutes, nor at a greater speed than one mile in four minutes through the residential portions of the city, nor at a greater speed than one mile in three minutes in any other portion of the city, nor at a greater speed than one mile in ten minutes, or a speed reasonable under the conditions, in turning or approaching a corner of an intersecting street.
- 3. All slow-moving traffic, including drays, wagons and other vehicles moving at not more than-four miles an hour, but excluding bicycles shall keep as near the right hand curb as possible.
- 4. All, light or fast-moving traffic, including all vehicles moving at a rate of not less than four miles an hour, and all breycles shall keep as nearly as possible upon the portion of the roadway lying between the line for slow-moving traffic as defined in the immediately preceding section and the centre of the roadway.

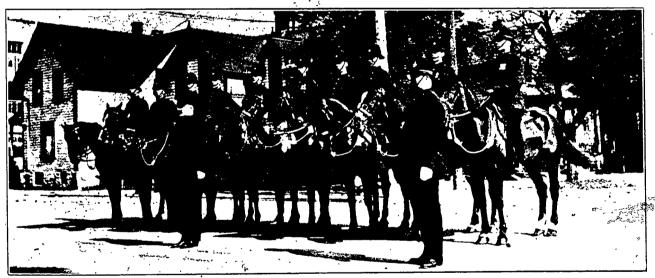
"Provided always that bicycles shall be kept within a distance of twelve feet from the curb line where the street is sixty-six feet or greater than sixty-six feet in width and eight feet in streets of less width than sixty-six feet.

- $\sim$  5. A vehicle meeting another vehicle shall pass to the right.
- 7.6. A vehicle overtaking another vehicle shall pass on the left side of the overtaken vehicle and shall not pull over to the right until entirely clear of it.
- $\sim 7$ . A vehicle turning into another street to the right shall turn the corner as near the right hand curb as possible.
- 8. A vehicle turning into another street to the left shall turn around the centre of the intersection of the two streets.
- 9. Where two adjacent or intersecting streets form an angle greater or less than a right angle, a vehicle shall bear sharply across to the proper side of the street along which it is to proceed.
- 10. A vehicle crossing from one side of the street to another shall do so at the corner of the street.
- 11. On an avenue or street divided longitudinally by a parkway, walk, sunken way or viaduct, vehicles shall keep to the right of such division.
- , 12. No vehicle shall stop with its left side to the turb.

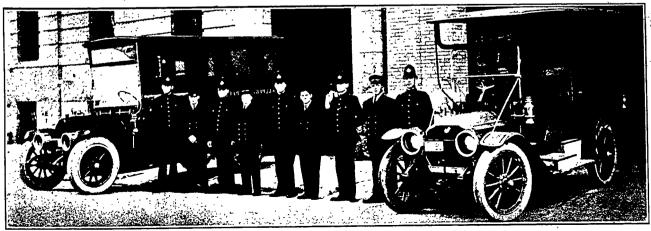
- 13. No vehicle shall stand backed up to the curb except when actually loading or unloading; and if said vehicle is horse-drawn and has four wheels, the horse or horses must stand parallel to the curb and faced in the direction of the going traffic, but no vehicle shall stand so backed up if it interferes with or interrupts the passage of other vehicles or street cars.
- 14. No vehicles shall back to make a turn in any street, if by so doing it interferes with other vehicles or street cars, but shall go around the block to a street sufficiently wide to turn in without backing.
- 15. Vehicles of the police and fire department, in answering a call, emergency repair wagons, His Majesty's mail and ambulances, shall have the right of way in any street. Funerals shall be classed as slow-moving traffic, and shall have the right of way in any street.
- 16. Upon the approach of any fire apparatus every vehicle shall draw up as nearly as practicable to the right curb of the street, and remain at a standstill until such apparatus shall have passed.
- 17. The driver or motorman of every street car shall, upon the approach of any fire apparatus in the direction thereof, immediately stop such car and keep it stationary until such apparatus shall have passed.
- 18. Where a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle or on horseback meets another vehicle or person on horseback at a crossroad or intersection, the vehicle or horseman to the right hand of the other vehicle or horseman shall have the right of way.
- 19. No vehicle or street car shall occupy any street so as to interfere with or interrupt the passage of other street cars or vehicles.
- 20. No vehicle or street car shall stop at the cross walk so as to interfere with the passing pedestrians.
- 21. A vehicle waiting at the curb shall promptly give place to a vehicle about to take on or let off passengers.
- 22. No horse shall be left unattended in any street or highway unless securely fastened or unless the wheels of the vehicle to which he is harnessed are securely tied, fastened or chained, and the vehicle is of sufficient weight to prevent its being dragged at a dangerous speed with wheels so secured.
- 23. No person or persons shall drive through or upon any street roped, barricaded or indicated by words or writing prohibiting the use of the street for the time being.
- 24. No horse shall be unbitted in any street or highway unless securely fastened.
- 25. No person shall remove a wheel, pole, shaft, whiffle-tree, splinter bar or any other part of a vehicle or any part of a harness likely to cause accident if the horse or horses start, without first unhitching the horse or horses attached to said vehicle.
- 26. No person shall cease to hold the reins in his hand while driving, riding or conducting a horse or vehicle, or by wanton or furious driving or racing, or other wilful misconduct, or by wilful neglect lose control over the same, or remove his hands from the con-



OFFICERS-SERGEANTS, 1913



MOUNTED SQUAD, 1913



AMBULANCE AND PATROL WAGON MEN, 1913

trolling apparatus of a vehicle propelled or driven other than by horse power.

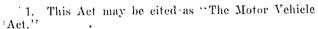
- No person shall drive a vehicle that is covered or that is so constructed as to prevent the driver thereof from having a sufficient view of the traffic at the sides of such vehicle.
- 28. No person shall drive or conduct any vehicle in such condition, so constructed or so loaded as to be likely to cause unnecessary delay in traffic or accident or injury to man, beast or property.
- 29. No person shall ride upon the rear end of any vehicle without the consent of the driver, and when so riding, no part of the person's body shall protrude beyond the limits of the vehicle, and no person shall ride in any position, either on the steps or the running board or on projection whatsoever of a street car. while the same is in motion.
- 30. No person shall ride or drive a horse not in every respect fit for use and capable for the work in which it is employed, free from lameness or sores calculated to cause pain and free from any vice or disease likely to cause accident or injury to person or property.
- 31. No one shall ill-freat, over-load, over-ride, overdrive or cruelly or unnecessarily beat any horse.
- 32. Drivers of vehicles and street cars must at all times comply with any direction, by voice or hand, of any member of the police force, as to stopping, starting, approaching or departing from any place, the manner of taking up or setting down passengers, or loading or unloading goods in any place.
- 33. At theatres or public gatherings or under unusual circumstances, vehicles shall stand or move as directed by the police.
- 34. Except as to vehicles of the fire department or police emergency wagons, His Majesty's mail, funerals or ambulances, street ears shall have the right of way between cross streets over all other vehicles, subject to the control of the police, and the driver or person in control of any vehicle which is proceeding upon a track in front of a street car and is travelling at a lower rate of speed than the street car, shall, upon the signal from the motorman or driver of the street car, immediately turn out and make way for said car.
- any bicycle, automobile or any other riding machine or horseless vehicle, to use thereon, while travelling through the streets, any instrument for the purpose of giving a warning which shall produce a sound of an unusually loud or distressing character, or such that will tend to annoy or frighten pedestrians or animals, it being the intention of this section to prohibit the use of so-called "sirens" or similar instruments for the purpose of producing unusually loud or distressing or annoying sounds. This section shall not apply to the vehicles of the police or fire department or ambulances.
- 36. Drivers of vehicles before turning, stopping or changing their course, shall make sure that such movement can be made in safety, and shall extend and wave the hand or whip or give some visible sign outside of the conveyance as a signal to persons driving vehicles behind them, of their intention to make such turning
- 37. All drivers of vehicles and street cars before backing shall give ample warning of their intention so to deg and while backing must take all proper preeautions so as not to injure any person, beast or property behind.

- 38. Every person in charge of any vehicle upon any street, approaching any street car which has stopped or which is about to stop for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers shall not approach nearer than ten feet from such car until such car shall have taken up or discharged its passengers or has again started.
- 39. No bicycle or motorcycle shall carry more passengers than the said bicycle or motorcycle is adapted to carry.
- 40. No person who is not over sixteen years old shall drive a public, licensed or business vehicle, excepting bicycles.
- 41. All vehicles containing bar iron, piping or anything 3 inches or under in diameter which projects 6 feet over or beyond the rear of any portion of a vehicle so as to endanger the vehicular or pedestrian traffic, shall be covered at the protruding ends by a sign at least 6 inches by 12 inches.
- 42. Vehicles shall not stand or travel two or more abreast on any street except in passing.
- .43. No horse or vehicle shall be driven, backed, lead or allowed to stand on any sidewalk.
- 44. No person operating a self-propelled vehicle shall permit the motors of same to operate in such a manner as to visibly emit an unduly amount of steam, smoke, or products of combustion from exhaust pipes or openings.
- 45. On all occasions of parades or processions, those in charge of the same, whether they be societies, corporations or otherwise, shall, not less than fortyeight hours prior to such parade or procession, notify the chief constable in writing of the nature of said procession or parade, the route intended to be taken, the length of time that it is expected that such parade or procession will require to pass a given point, so that he may make the necessary arrangements for the proper policing of the streets in this connection, and they shall obtain a permit therefor from the said chief constable. The chief constable is hereby empowered to barricade or obstruct whatever streets he deems necessary during the passage of such procession or to divert the traffic to whatever streets it is deemed advisable, due notice of which must be given to the press, at the expense of the applicant or applicants. During 35. It shall be unlawful for any person operating such parade or procession, all pedestrians not taking part therein shall be restricted to the use of the sidewalk, and it shall be the duty of the police to keep all pedestrians on, and restrict them to the use of the sidewalks.
  - 46. No vehicle shall remain stationary on any street so as to impede vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
  - 47. (a) For the purposes of this section the word "street" shall mean any public highway more than twenty feet in width;
  - (b) "Parking" shall mean leaving a vehicle unoccupied or unattended standing on the street;
  - (e) For the purposes of this section the term "street corner" shall not have any reference to the curb or sidewalk, but shall mean the angle formed by the boundary lines of any two or prore streets.
  - (d) The term "safety platform" shall mean any platform placed on the street for the use of persons getting on and off street cars.
  - No vehicle shall be parked within twenty feet of any street corner or within twenty feet of any
  - (f) No vehicle shall be parked between a safety platform and the nearest curb;

- (g) No vehicle shall be parked on the east side of Main street within thirty feet of the angle approximately opposite William avenue.
- (h) No vehicle shalf be parked on either side of the following streets, namely: William avenue between Main and King streets; Bannatyne avenue between Main and King streets; Donald street, between the first lane north of Portage avenue and the first lane south of said avenue; and Henry avenue between Main and King streets.
- 48. When approaching a traffic policeman or semaphore, through traffic and traffic intending to turn to the left shall keep towards the centre of the street, and traffic intending to turn to the right into a cross street shall keep as near as possible to the curb. B.9871.
- 49. Except in cases of emergency, no coal, ice, barrels or kegs shall be delivered to any shop, store, factory or dwelling house or premises of any other building in
- such a manner as to cause annoyance to the general public of the city of Winnipeg, or no vehicle shall be backed up to the curb, or no garbage or waste material shall be collected, or no cesspool shall be cleaned out on any street between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on any day except Saturday, or on Saturday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. Wherever access can be had to a lane or alley, all deliveries above mentioned must be made in such lanes and alleys.
- 50. When approaching a crossing, curve or corner, or when a pedestrian is in the street ahead, anyone operating a vehicle shall slow down and give timely warning.
- 51. Any person or persons found guilty of an infraction of may of the provisions of this bylaw shall be subject to the penalties imposed by bylaw No. 1630 of the city of Winnipeg.
- 52. All bylaws or parts of bylaws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed excepting bylaw No. 543.

# Manitoba Motor Vehicle Law

With Amendments to Date 1920



- 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- (a) The expression "motor vehicle" includes automobiles, locomobiles, motor cycles, and all other vehicles propelled by any power other than muscular power, excepting traction engines and such motor vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks;
- (b) The expression "highway" or "public highway" means any public highway or road, street, lane, alley, park, parkway, driving or public place within or outside of any incorporated city, town or village;
- (c) The expression "chauffeur" means any person operating a motor vehicles as mechanic, paid employee or for hire, or in any capacity other than that of owner, or as a dealer in motor vehicles, or as a salesman of motor vehicles wholly employed in that capacity by a dealer.
- 3. Every person now owning or hereafter acquiring a motor vehicle shall, for every such vehicle owned by him, file in the office of the Municipal Commissioner a statement signed by himself and giving his name and address, with a brief description of the vehicle so owned by him, including the name of the maker, factory number, style of vehicle and motor power, on a blank to be prepared by said Municipal Commissioner for the purpose.
- 4. The fee to be paid upon the filing of such statement shall be as follows: Nothing for motor vehicles owned or operated by any municipality; two dollars for a motor cycle and ten dollars for any other motor vehicle, to be reduced to five dollars if the application

is made between the first day of September and the first day of the following January.

(Sub-section (2) repealed.)

- 5. Upon the filing of such statement as aforesaid and the payment of the proper fee the Municipal Commissioner shall register such motor vehicle in a book or register kept for that purpose and assign it to a distinctive number, and deliver to the owner of such motor vehicle a certificate of registration, which shall contain the name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle registered and a description of such motor vehicle as set forth in the statement filed pursuant to the provisions of section 3. Such certificate of registration shall entitle the holder thereof to operate within the Province not only the motor vehicle described in such certificate, but also any other duly registered motor vehicle.
- (2) The Municipal Commissioner shall also issue and deliver to the owner of such motor vehicle at the time of the issue of the registration certificate as aforesaid two number plates having thereon the registration number of such motor vehicle, the abbreviated name of the Province and the year of issue. Such number plates shall have some distinguishing feature for each year, to be designated and selected by the Municipal Commissioner, and there shall be at all times a marked contrast between the color of the number plates and that of the numerals or letters thereon.

(Sub-section (3) repealed.)

(4) In case of the loss of number plates or of a chauffeur's badge, a new pair of number plates or a new badge, of another number than that borne by the lost number plates or badge, as the case may be, may be obtained from the Municipal Commissioner upon satis-

factory proof being adduced as to the loss of the said number plates or badge, as the case may be, and the payment of a fee of one dollar.

(Section 6 repealed.)

- 7. Every certificate of registration, and all renewals thereof, shall have force and effect up to the first day of January next after the same shall have been issued, unless sooner revoked. All certificates of registrations and licenses issued by the Municipal Commissioner during the year 1919, pursuant to the provisions of said chapter, 131, shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of said year.
- 8. Every certificate of registration may be renewed from year to year from the first day of January in any year upon application to the Municipal Commissioner and the payment of the fee required by this Act.
- 9. Upon the sale or transfer of ownership of any motor vehicle, registered pursuant to the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the person in whose name such motor vehicle is registered to immediately notify the Municipal Commissioner of the name and address of the new owner, and to return the registration certificate and number plates for the vehicle so sold or transferred, and such certificate shall be cancelled by the Municipal Commissioner, and the said number plates may be re-issued by him to the original holder thereof, together with a certificate of registration for any other motor vehicle purchased by him on or before the thirtyfirst day of December following, upon payment of a fee of two dillars; and the new owner of the car, originally registered, shall again register the same and pay the regular fee therefor prescribed by this Act.
- 10. Every person, firm, association or corporation manufacturing or dealing in motor vehicles and every agent or representative of any such person, firm, association or corporation shall, instead of registering each motor vehicle so manufactured or dealt in aforesaid, make application upon a blank to be furnished by the Municipal Commissioner for a general registration, and, upon the payment of a registration fee of twenty-five, dollars to the said Municipal Commissioner, shall be assigned and issued distinctive numbers and number plates corresponding thereto, which number plates shall be in such form as the said Municipal Commissioner may determine, and shall be carried and displayed by every motor vehicle of any such person, firm, association or corporation, or any agent or agents of such person, firm, association or corporation, when the same is driven on the public highways. As many additional sets of the number plates hereinbefore mentioned as shall be required may be obtained upon payment to the Municipal Commissioner of five dollars for each of such additional sets.
- (2) Such general registration shall not entitle the person, firm, association or corporation so registered to conduct, maintain or carry on an automobile livery, or to let or expose motor vehicles for hire or gain, and no such registration shall apply to any motor vehicle which may be owned individually by any member or stockholder of any dompany, firm, or association manufacturing or dealing in motor vehicles.
- (3) Such general registration shall entitle the person, firm, association or corporation so registered to move new motor vehicles in transit between any railway terminal and any warehouse or showroom and between any warehouse or showroom and any other warehouse or showroom within the Province without number plates, providing such new ears have attached to their windshields printed eards with the name of the person, firm, association or company moving such ears.

- 11. If any person shall make or give false or misleading information in any application for registration under the provisions of this Act, and as a result such registration has been made and a certificate issued, the certificate of registration issued to any such person may be immediately cancelled by the Municipal Commis sioner.
- 12. The Municipal Commissioner may at any time suspend or cancel any registration certificate or chauffeur's license on account of any misconduct or infraction of the provisions of this Act by any owner or driver of a motor vehicle to whom such certificate or license has been issued.
- 13. In the event of any such certificate or license being suspended or cancelled by the Municipal Commissioner, as hereinbefore provided, the number plates assigned to the motor vehicle owned or being operated under such certificate, or, in the case of a chauffeur, the badge which had been allotted to him, shall be returned to the Municipal Commissioner, and may be re-issued by him to other applicants for registration or license.
- 14. Ever motor vehicle shall have firmly attached to the said motor vehicle so as to prevent the same from swinging and exposed on the front and back thereof one of the number plates assigned and issued by the Municipal Commissioner. The number on the front shall be as far forward and as high from the ground as possible to render it distinctly visible. The number on the back shall be placed so that the lower edge thereof shall not be lower than the axle.
- (2) No number plate other than that issued by the Municipal Commissioner shall be exposed on any part of a motor vehicle.
- 15. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with adequate brakes sufficient to control such motor vehicle at all times, and also with suitable bell, gong, horn or other device which shall be sounded whenever it shall be reasonably necessary to notify pedestrians or others of the approach of any such vehicle.
- 16. (1) Every motor vehicle shall carry, during the period from sunset to one hour before sunrise, at least two lighted lamps equipped with non-glare lenses or other devices approved under the provisions of this Act, visible at least two hundred feet in the direction towards which each motor vehicle is proceeding, or is headed, if not in motion; and there shall also be attached to the rear end of said motor vehicle a lighted lamp which shall have, in addition to a red lens, at least one white lens, so arranged as to east a white light upon the license number of the motor vehicle, provided that motor cycles shall only be required to display one white light in the direction in which they are proceeding and upon the glass front of such lamp shall be displayed in such manner as to be plainly visible when such lamp is lighted the license number of such motor cycle, such figures to be of arabic numerals not less than one inch in height, and one light attached to the rear of such motor cycle so arranged as to east a white light upon the license number thereof.
- (2) The Municipal Commissioner shall appoint an inspector or inspectors to report on the efficiency of non-glare lenses or other devices, now or hereafter used or offered for sale in Manitoba and on the report of such inspector or inspectors shall approve, for use in Manitoba, one or more of such lenses or devices.
- (3) After such approval no motor vehicle shall be operated within the Province of Manitoba unless its headlights are equipped with non-glare lenses or other devices so approved.

- 17. No motor vehicle shall carry what is known to the trade as a searchlight.
- 18. No motor vehicle shall be used or operated upon any public highway which shall not have been registered under this Act or which shall not display thereon on the front and rear of said motor vehicle a number as provided by section 14, or which shall display thereon a fictitious number belonging to any other vehicle, or which shall not have displayed at night the lighted lamps required by section 16.
- (2) All number plates assigned to and carried by motor vehicles shall be kept clean and distinct and free from grease, dirt or other blurring substance, so that they shall be plainly legible at all times during daylight and under artificial light in the night time.
- 19. (1) Any application for a license to operate motor vehicles as a chauffeur, or as a dealer in motor vehicles, or as a sales representative of any such dealer, shall be made to the Municipal Commissioner, upon blank forms to be prepared under his authority. Every such application shall be accompanied by a fee of five dollars.
- (2) Before such application shall be granted, the applicant shall pass such examination as to his qualifications as the Municipal Commissioner may require; and no such license shall be issued until the Municipal Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to receive the same.
- (3) For the purpose of conducting the examination aforesaid in places other than incorporated cities, the Municipal Commissioner shall appoint examiners and cause examinations to be held at convenient points throughout the Province, and as often as may be necessary, provided that in each incorporated city such examination shall be conducted under the direction of the Chief of Police of such city.
- (4) Upon the Municipal Commissioner being satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant, he shall register his name as a chauffeur, or as a dealer in motor vehicles, or as a sales representative of any such dealer, as the case may be, licensed to operate motor vehicles in this Province, and deliver to him a certificate of such registration, and in the case of a chauffeur, assign and furnish to him a suitable metal badge, which shall have stamped thereon the words "Manitoba Licensed Chauffeur," and the number assigned to the applicant, which said badge shall thereafter be worn by him in a conspicuous place on the front of his outer garment at all times while he is operating a motor vehicle upon any public highway.
- (5) All licenses issued under the provisions of this section shall remain in force, unless suspended or cancelled, as hereinbefore provided, for one year from the first day of January preceding the date of issue.
- (6) No chauffeur's license shall be issued to any person under the age of eighteen years.
- (7) No chauffeur's license shall be issued to a firm or corporation or in the name of more than one person.
- -20. No chauffeur shall operate a motor vehicle without having been registered under this Act or while his license is suspended, cancelled or revoked.
- 21. No chauffeur, having registered as provided in the foregoing section, shall operate a motor vehicle without displaying his badge in the manner prescribed in this Act, or voluntarily permit any other person to use his badge or certificate, nor shall any person while operating a motor vehicle use any badge or certificate belonging to any other person, or fictitious badge or

- certificate, nor shall any chauffeur or other person operate or use any motor vehicle belonging to any other person without the knowledge and consent of such owner.
- 22. No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon a public highway unless such person shall have complied in all respects with the requirements of this Act.
- 23. All operators of motor vehicles, upon the request or signal of any inspector of motor vehicles appointed by the Municipal Commissioner or of any constable or police officer, shall stop and exhibit the certificate if required so to do, and give all information respecting such motor vehicles as may be desired by the said inspector, constable, or police officer, as the case may be.
- 24. Every motor vehicle shall be provided with a plug or key or other device to prevent it being set in motion, and no such vehicle shall be permitted to stand or remain unattended in any shed, highway, park or other public place without first locking or making it fast.
- 25. Every motor vehicle using gasoline as a motive mower, shall use what is called the "muffler" and the same shall not be disconnected or cut out while the machine is in operation within the thickly settled or business portion of any city or town, provided, however, that the council of any city or town may by bylaw permit such muffler to be disconnected or cut out to an extent necessary to operate motor horns, if the use of such motor horns has been previously sanctioned by the council by by-law.
- 26. No male person under sixteen years or no female person under eighteen years of age, and no intoxicated person, shall drive or operate a motor vehicle upon any public street, highway, road, park, parkway or driveway.
- 27. Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall drive a motor vehicle upon any public street, highway, road, park, parkway or driveway in a race or on a bet or wager.
- The provisions of this Act relative to registration and display of registration numbers shall not apply to a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident of this Province, other than a foreign person, firm or corporation doing business in this Province, provided that the owner thereof shall have complied with the provisions of the law of the Province, foreign country, state or territory of his residence relative to registration of motor vehicles and the display of registration numbers thereon, and shall conspicuously display his registration numbers as required thereby. The provisions of this section, however, shall be operative as to a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident of this Province only to the extent that under the laws of the Province, foreign country, state or territory of his residence like exemptions and privileges are granted to motor vehicles duly registered under the laws of and owned by residents of this Province.
- 29. No motor vehicle shall be operated or driven under any other, number than that of its own registration
- 30. No person shall operate a vehicle upon a public highway at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic and use of the highway, or so as to endanger or be likely to endanger the life or limb of any person or the safety of any property.
- (2) If the rate of speed of any motor vehicle shall in any case exceed the limit defined in this Act, it shall

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be prima facie evidence that the person operating such motor vehicle is running the same at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard to the traffic and use of the street or highway or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person or the safety of any property.

- 31. In a city, town or village no person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a greater speed than one mile in four minutes, nor at a greater speed than one mile in six minutes in turning or approaching a corner of an intersecting public highway or street.
- 32. Within the Rural Municipalities of Assiniboia, Fort Garry, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Ritchot, Rosser, East St. Paul, West St. Paul and St. Vital, no person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any public highway or street at a greater speed than one mile in three minutes.
- 33. Every person operating or driving a motor vehicle on the public highways shall, when approaching an intersecting highway or a curve or corner of a highway within the limits of a city, town or incorporated village or a cross road outside the limits of a city, town or village, when necessary, slow down to a speed not exceeding the miles an nour and give timely warning of his approach with his bell, gong, horn or other device for signalling.
- 34. Upon approaching a crossing or intersecting highway, bridge, dam, curve, culvert or steep descent, and also in traversing such bridge, dam, curve, culvert or descent, a person operating a motor vehicle shall have it under control and operate at a speed not greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the condition of and the traffic then on the highway and the safety of the public.
- 35. In rural municipalities any person operating a motor vehicle, upon approaching a graded portion of any highway where, on account of the manner of the construction of such grade, it is impossible or dangerous for such motor vehicle and a horse or horses being driven in an opposite direction to pass one another, shall, before entering upon or along such graded portion of highway, stop said motor vehicle and, if any horse or horses, being driven as aforesaid, is or are on such graded portion, or is or are about to enter thereon, cause the said motor vehicle to remain stationary and allow the said horse or horses to pass first along said grade and pass, the said motor vehicle, before such motor vehicle proceeds.
- 36. In rural municipalities, upon approaching a person walking in the roadway of a public highway, or a horse or horses, or other draft animals, being ridden or led or driven thereon, a person operating a motor-vehicle shall, not less than two hundred yards from such person, slow down to a speed not exceeding six miles an hour and take reasonable precaution to ensure the safety of such person or animals and, in the case of horses or other draft animals, to prevent frightening same.
  - 37. In rural municipalities, a person operating a motor vehicle shall, at the request of or on signal by putting up the hand from a person apprehensive of danger riding, leading or driving horse or horses or other draft animals in the same direction, guide such motor vehicle to the left of the travelled portion of the highway and bring such motor vehicle immediately to a stop and cause the motor of such vehicle to cease running so long as shall be necessary to prevent accident and ensure the safety of others, and shall afterwards use reasonable caution in passing such

- horse or horses or other animals and, if travelling in the opposite direction, remain stationary as long as may be reasonable to allow such horse or animal to pass, and it shall be the duty of any male driver of any motor vehicle and other male occupants thereof, over the age of fifteen years, while approaching or passing any horse or horses, or other draft animals, which appear badly frightened, or upon the request of the person in charge of and driving such horse or other draft animals, to give such personal assistance as shall be reasonable to ensure the safety of all persons concerned and to prevent accident.
  - (2) During the time any motor vehicle is stopped or slowed up, pursuant to the provisions of this section, the person operating such motor vehicle, and each of the occupants thereof, shall refrain from making any noise by means of any gong, bell, horn, whistle or otherwise howsoever.
  - 38. Whenever a person operating a motor vehicle meets on a highway any other person riding or driving a horse or horses or other draft animals, or any other vehicle, the person operating such motor vehicle shall seasonably turn the same to the right of the centre of the travelling portion of the highway; while the person approaching shall likewise turn from the centre of the travelled portion of the highway so as to pass the motor vehicle on its left side. Any person operating any motor vehicle shall at the intersection of a public highway, keep to the right of the intersection when turning to the left.
  - 39. If a vehicle drawn by a horse or horses or other draft animals or a motor vehicle be overtaken by any motor vehicle, and the person in charge of such motor vehicle expresses a desire to pass, it shall be the duty of the driver of the vehicle so overtaken, as soon as practicable, to turn to the right of the centre of the travelled portion of the highway, and give the person so making the request an opportunity to pass, but in passing the person in charge of such motor vehicle and the other male occupants thereof over the age of fifteen years—shall give such assistance as they are able to the occupant or occupants of the vehicle overtaken, if assistance be asked, and in passing the driver of the motor vehicle shall use all due care to avoid accidents.
  - 40. In approaching or passing a car of a street railway, which has stopped or is about to stop to allow passent to get on or off, the operator of every motor verticle shall slow down and, if necessary, he shall bring said motor vehicle to a stop and not proceed until the car has started and all passengers who have alignfuld shall have gotten safely clear of the motor vehicle.
  - 41. Any person operating a motor vehicle on any street or highway within the closely built up or business portions of any city, town or village shall operate said vehicle in such manner that the same shall not cross over from one side of such street or highway to the other side thereof between intersecting streets or highways.
  - 42. Whenever a person operating a motor vehicle meets another person operating a motor vehicle or driving any draft animal at a crossroad or intersection of roads or streets, the person to the right hand of the other shall have the right of way.
  - 43. No chauffeur or other person shall drive or operate any motor vehicle upon any public highway in the absence of the owner of such motor vehicle without said owner's consent.
  - ' 44. No person shall enter any warehouse, garage or building of any kind and take and remove there-

ाः क्र from, for his own use or that of others, any motor vehicle without the knowledge and consent of the owner thereof. The fact that such motor vehicle was voluntarily returned to its original place by the party taking it before or after the owner discovers such removal, or the fact that the party taking the same was then in the employ of the owner, shall not be deemed a defence in any prosecution of such offender.

- 45. No person shall tamper with a motor vehicle without the authority of the person in charge, or climb upon or in any motor vehicle, whether the same is in motion or at rest; or hurl stones or any other missiles at the same, or occupants thereof; or, while such motor vehicle is at rest and unattended, sound the horn or other signalling device, or attempt to manipulate any of the levers, starting crank, brakes or machinery thereof, or set such vehicle in motion or otherwise damage or interfere with the same.
- 46. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act; the council of every municipality may, by by-law or by-laws, require all persons or corporations conducting or carrying on an automobile livery, or letting or having motor vehicles for hire or gain, within any such municipality to take out an annual license from such municipality, and to hay a license fee therefor of such amount as may be fixed by by-law for or in respect of each motor vehicle used as aforesaid; and every such municipality may by by-law make such reasonable rules and regulations for controlling such business or occupation.
- 47. Municipal authorities may by resolution of the council, notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, set aside for a given time a specified public highway for speed tests or races, to be conducted under proper restrictions specified in such resolution for the safety of the public.
- 48. Noscity, town, village for rural municipality shall have power to pass, enforce or maintain any bylaw requiring from any owner of a motor vehicle or chauffeur, or any dealer in motor vehicles, licensed under the provisions of this Act, any tax, fee, license or permit for or on account of the ownership or use of motor vehicles or excluding any of such persons from the free use of such public highways, except such driveway, speedway or road as has been or may be expressly set-apart by by-law for the exclusive use of horses and light carriages, or that shall in any way affect the registration or numbering of motor vehicles or allowing a greater rate of speed than is herein specified at which such vehicles may be operated, or forbidding the use of the public highways, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; and all such bylaws now in force are hereby declard to be of no validity or effect: ity or effect:

Provided, however, that the powers given to municipal authorities to regulate vehicles offered to the public for hire, and all by-laws which may have been or which may be enacted in pursuance of such powers, shall remain in full force and effect.

49. Municipal authorities may, notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, make, enforce and maintain such reasonable by-laws, rules or regulations concerning the speed at which motor vehicles may be operated in any park or parkway within the city, town or village; but in no case to permit a greater speed than is provided in this Act and, as a condition thereto, such municipal anthorities must, by signs at each entrance of such park and along said parkway, conspicuously indicate the rate of speed permitted or required.

- 49a. Municipal authorities may, notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, make and enforce by-laws prohibiting or regulating the use of any highway within the municipality by any automobile truck or motor vehicle, where the weight of such truck or vehicle, including the load, exceeds in weight ten tons of two thousand pounds each or where the weight of the vehicle and load carried on any one axle of such truck or vehicle exceeds six tons of two thousand pounds each, or where the weight of the truck or vehicle and load exceeds eight hundred pounds for each inch in width of the tires of the wheels of such truck or vehicle, and may further regulate and prohibit the use of any such highway by any automobile or motor vehicle the face of the wheels of which are fitted with flanges, ribs, clamps, cleats, lugs, or spikes, or are of any such form and material as to injure any roadway or pavement, and may further regulate the speed at which automobile trucks or motor vehicles may be operated on paved streets, lanes or highways, where the weight of such automobile, truck or motor vehicle, including the load, exceeds four tons of two thousand pounds each.
- 50. Every dealer in motor vehicles registered under the provisions of this Act, shall on the first day of every month, if not a Sunday or public holiday, and if a Sunday or public holiday then on the next day succeeding not being a Sunday or public holiday, forward a written statement, duly certified, to the Municipal Commissioner, giving full particulars of all motor vehicles sold and delivered in Manitoba by such dealer during the preceeding month, and such statement shall contain, in addition to any other or further particulars that may be required by the Municipal Commissioner, the name and address of the purchaser of each such motor vehicle.
- 51. Any person operating a motor vehicle who, knowing that injury has been caused to a person or property, due to the culpability of the said operator or to accident, leaves the place of said injury or accident, without stopping and giving his name, residence and the registration number of the motor vehicle and the operator's number, if a registered chauffeur, to the injured person, or to a police officer or constable, or, in case no police officer or constable is in the vicinity of the place of said injury or accident, then reporting the same to the mearest police officer or police station, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonnight for a term not exceeding thirty days.

52. Every person who takes or uses without authority a motor vehicle, without intent to steal the same, or who is a party to such unauthorised taking or using, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and the provisions of this section shall be construed to apply to any person employed by the owner of said motor vehicle or anyone else who, by the nature of his employment, shall have the charge of or the authority to drive it, if it is driven or used without the owner's knowledge or consent.

53. Except in the cases provided for in the next two preceding sections, any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, for the first offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and, for the second or any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, in default of payment, to

(2) In addition to the fines hereinbefore provided for, any motor vehicle which was being operated at the time of the commission of the offence by the person convicted shall, if so ordered by the convicting justice, be impounded for any period not exceeding fifteen days.

imprisonment for any term not exceeding thirty days.

54. Upon any person being charged with an offence

under any of the provisions of this Act, if the justice trying the case be of opinion that the offence was committed, wholly by accident or misadventure and without negligence, and could not by the exercise of reasonable care or precaution have been avoided, such justice may dismiss the complaint.

- 55. All fines and penalties imposed by this Act shall enure to the benefit of the municipalities with which convictions shall be made in all cases in which prosecutions shall have been instituted by or under the municipal authority, or by officers appointed by them, and in all other cases such fines and penalties shall enure to the benefit of His Majesty in the right of the Province, and shall from time to time be transmitted by the convicting justice to the Provincial Treasurer.
- 56. Every justice who shall make a conviction under section 53 shall certify the same to the Municipal Commissioner, setting out the name of the person, the motor vehicle with or with respect to which the offence was committed, the nature of the offence, and the time when it was committed, and if three such convictions are made against the same person within a calendar year, the certificate of registration of the motor vehicle owned or driven by such person at the time when the offence for which such third conviction was made was committed may be cancelled.
- 57. Every peace officer as defined by "The Criminal Code" who on reasonable and probable grounds believes that an offence against any of the provisions of this Act has been committed, whether it has been committed or not, and who, on reasonable and probable grounds, believes that any person has committed that offence, is justified in arresting such person without warrant, whether such person is guilty or not.
- 58. Everyone called to assist a peace officer in the arrest of a person suspected of having committed such offence as last aforesaid is justified in assisting, if he knows that the person calling on him for assistance is a peace officer, and does not know that there are no reasonable grounds for the suspicion.
- 59. Such peace officer or other person making an arrest without warrant as above provided may detain any motor vehicle in respect to which such offence has been committed until the final disposition of any proceedings which may be taken under the provisions of this Act; provided that such motor vehicle may be released on security not exceeding one hundred dollars being given to the satisfaction of such peace officer or of a justice of the peace, as the case may be.
- 60. Such peace officer or other person making arrest shall with reasonable diligence take any person so arrested without warrant before a justice of the peace for a warrant or trial.
- 61. Any motor vehicle inspector appointed by the Municipal Commissioner, or any police officer or constable, shall have the right and power without further authority in the day time to enter the business premises

- of any dealer in motor vehicles or person or persons conducting a motor vehicle livery or other place where motor vehicles are kept for hire or sale, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the provisions of this Act are being complied with in respect to the motor vehicles in any of such places and by the several employees therein.
- 62. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to curtail or abridge the right of any person to prosecute a civil action for damages by reason of injuries to person or property resulting from the negligence of the owner or operator, or his agent, employee or servant, of any motor vehicle or resulting from the negligent use of the highway by them or any of them.
- 63. When any loss or damage is incurred or sustained by any person by a motor vehicle, the onus of proof that such loss or damage did not arise through the negligence or improper conduct of the driver of the motor vehicle shall be upon the driver of the motor vehicle.
- 63a. In all cases where any loss, damage, or injury is caused to any person by a motor vehicle, the person driving it at the time shall be liable for such loss, damage or injury, if it was caused by his negligence or wilful act, and the owner thereof shall also be liable to the same extent as the driver unless at the time of the injury the motor vehicle had been stolen from him or otherwise wrongfully taken out of his possession or out of the possession of any person entrusted by him with the care thereof.
- 64. All fees paid to the Municipal Commissioner as provided in this Act shall be paid by the Municipal Commissioner to the Provincial Treasurer, and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.
- 65. The Municipal Commissioner shall furnish all justices of the peace, police magistrates and clerks of municipalities with copies of this Act, and the main features or provisions hereof shall be posted in conspicuous place throughout the Province by means of printed poster notices, to be prepared by the Municipal Commissioner.
- -66. A list furnished by the Municipal Commissioner, duly certified to by him or his deputy, of persons to whom licenses have been issued shall be prima facie evidence in any competent court of jurisdiction in Manitoba that such persons are the owners of the motor vehicles registered and described therein, or are chauffeur's or dealers licensed as represented by such list, and any such list purporting to be so certified shall be presumed to be genuine until the contrary is shown.
- 67. No unauthorised person shall in any manner alter, deface or destroy any road sign, guide post, or other device for giving information to travellers, erected by any municipality, or by any person, corporation or association authorized by the Municipal Commissioner to erect such signs, guide posts or other devices.



## Annual Report

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## Winnipeg Police Department, 1919

#### CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE WINNIPEG POLICE COURT

Offence—		Offence—('ontinued '	
Assault	18	Conspire to execute seditious intention	12
Assault and beat	237	- Contempt of Court	1
·Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	57	Conspire to Defraud	7
Assault Peace Officer	1	Conspire to commit crime	6
Alien possess loaded firearm	$^2$	Contribute to Delinquency of Juvenile	2
Abduction		Drunk'	1,502
Attempt to obtain money by false pretences	1	Drunk and Disorderly	152
Attempt to do grievous bodily harm		Disorderly	307
Attempted Fraud		Disobey Summons	12
Attempted Shopbreaking		Demand money with menace	5
Attempted Rape		Desert Wife	1
Attempted Murder	i	Dispose of goods by mode of chance	1
Attempted Theft		Escape from lawful custody	
Bigamy		Extortion	
Breach of Motor Act	•	Forgery and Uttering	46
		Fraud	31
Breach of Manitoba Temperance Act		Found in Disorderly House	222
Breach of Alien Enemy Act			
Breach of Military Service Act	4	Housebreaking and Theft	3
Breach of Adulteration Act		Have Housebreaking Instruments in possession	
Breach of Inland Revenue Act		Idleness	
Breach of Health Act		Illegitimacy,	
Breach of Offensive Weapons Act		Indecent Act	
Breach of Lord's Day Act		Indecent Assault	
Breach of War Measures Act		Insulting Language	
Breach of Ticket of Leave Act		Intimidation	88
Breach of Opium and Drug Act		Intent to defraud	
Breach of War Revenue Act		Keep Disorderly House (Bawdy)	15
Breach of Railroad Act	. 2	Keep Disorderly House (Gaming)	25
Breach of Immigration Act	. 1	Libel (('riminal)	
Breach of Employment Bureau Act		Libel (Seditious)	
Breach of Income War Tax Act	. 9	Libel Counsel to Commit	
Breach of Dairy Act	1	Material Witness	
Breach of Corrupt Practices Act	. 4	Military Deserter	
Breach of Street By-Law	. 278	Manslaughter	1
Breach of Traffic By-Law	-1.253	Murder	
Breach of License By-Law		Member of Uniawful Assembly	
Breach of Market By-Law		Non-Support	
Breach of Electric By-Law	_ 9	Neglect to bury dead body	
Breach of Parks By-Law		Operate Motor Vehicle while intoxicated	. 73
Breach of Health By-Law		Obtain money under false pretences	
Breach of Building By-Law		Obtain Goods and Money by false pretences	. 8
Breach of Pound By-Law		Obtain Goods by false pretences	. 5
Breach of Cab By-Law		Obtain credit by false pretences	. 1
Breach of Fire By-Law		Obtain Board and Lodging by fraud	. 9
Breach of Canada Food Regulations		Obstruct Peace Officer	. 3
Breach of Maintenance Order	4	Perjury	. 13
Breach of Military Regulations		Point Revolver	
Breach of Recognizance		Refuse to pay wages	
Bring Stolen Goods to Canada		Refuse to provide necessaries for wife, etc	
Break and Enter Dwelling House		Receive Stolen Goods	
Carry Revolver		Robbery	
Carry Concealed Weapon		Refuse to pay Chimney Sweep	
		Refuse to pay taxi hire	$\frac{1}{4}$
Carry Offensive Weapon		Refuse to pay Scavenger hire	. 2
Cause injury by neglectCarnal Knowledge of Girl under age		Rape	
		Rioting	
Counsel to commit indictable offence		Suspicion	
Company of the company more stable unclude the company of the comp	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Offence—Continued		Warrants—Ordinary issued and executed, 1919.
Shopbreaking and Theft	55	Assault
Shopbreaking with intent	2	Assault and Beat
Seduction	2	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm 26
Sedition	7	Assault Peace Officer 1
Solicit woman for unlawful carnal intercourse	1 '	Abduction
Take Auto without Owner's consent	28	210000000000000000000000000000000000000
Theft of Auto	16	
Theft	353	THE INDICATE OF THE PARTY OF TH
Theft from Railway Vehicle	9	Attempt Carnal knowledge
Theft from Employer	6	Attempt Shopbreaking
There from improve	12	Attempt Rape
Theft from person		Bigamy
Theft of Mail	2	Burglary 2
Threatening Language	29	Breach of Traffic By-Law
Trespass	16	Breach of Employment Bureau Act
Trace part in an affray	4	Breach of Inland Revenue Act 10
Hawfully wear Military Uniform	12	Breach of Canada Registration Act
■ Wulawfully wear Military Decoration	3	27. Current of the control of the co
Utter forged document	1	
Unlawfully represent himself as Police Officer	1	277 title of 22 title of the control
Vagrancy	228	2 2 1 the transfer of the second seco
Wilful Damage		Breach of Railway Act
Wounding .	10	Breach of Motor Act 91
Wounding	. 10	Breach of Parole Act ,
Warehousebreaking and Theft		Breach of Military Service Act
Warehousebreaking with intent		Breach of Immigration Act
Total 1919	8,822	Breach of License By-Law
Total 1918	7,174	Breach of Maintenance Act
,		
Total increase 1919	1,648	Breach of Fire By-Law
Sentences-		Conspire to defraud
	24	Carry offensive weapon
One Month and under		Carry revolver 2
Three months and under		Cause grievous bodily harm by neglect
Six months and under		Conspiracy
One year and under		Carnal knowledge
Two years and under	42	Contribute to delinquency of juvenile
Three years and under	13	Drunk on Street
Five years and under	29 -	Disorderly on Street 1-
Fined or imprisoned	5,385	Disorderly in public place
Bound to keep peace or committed in defautt		Disobey Summons
of sureties	44	
Committed for trial	17:3	Demand money with menace
Discharged or withdrawn		Escape from lawful custody
Consisted Contains Commended	243	Falsely represent Peace Officer
Convicted Sentence Suspended	240	Fail to intern dead body
Convicted and reprimanded	763	Fraud
Committed as Lunatic	11	Forgery 2
Sent to Reformatory		Forgery and uttering 4
Sent to Salvation Army Rescue Home	11	Found in Disorderly House (Gaming) 15
Sent to Home of Good Shepherd	10	Found in Disorderly House (Bawdy) 1
Ordered to leave City or Committed	132	Found in Disorderly House (Opium)
Handed over to other points	56	Housebreaking and Theft 4
Imprisoned for Deportation :	$\overline{2}$	
Sent to Detention Home	43	Housebreaking
Stay of Proceedings	371	
Handed to Military	101	Indecent Assault
Handed to R.N.W.M.P.		Insanity 8
	25	Illegitimacy
· P		Intimidation 1
- Total	8,822	Idleness
Summonses—Summonsed and Apprehended.		Intent Fraud
January	364	Keep disorderly house (Gaming)
February		Keep disorderly house (Bawdy)1
March		Military Deserter
April	578	Military Absentee 4
May		
		Material Witness
June		Manslaughter
July		Murder
August	. 1,419	Member of Unlawful Assembly 9
September		Maim with intent
October		Non Support 1
November	652	Obtain money by menace
December		Obstruct Peace Officer
Total	. 8,822	Obtain money by false pretences 6
		The second section of the second particles and the second

Warrants—('ontinued		Serious Offences—Continued				
Obtain goods by false pretences	10	Forgery and Uttering		13	48	;
Obtain goods and money by false pretences	2	Housebreaking and Theft			2 + 62	2
Obtain board and lodging by fraud	6	Indecent Assault		6	5 4	Ŀ
Obtain transportation by false pretences	1	Indecent Act		8	3 - 20	)
Perjury	6	Manslaughter		7	7 1	l
Point revolver	4	Murder			- 6	;
Possess housebreaking implements	1	· Obtain money by false pretence	·s 8	31	41	Ŀ
Rape	3	Obtain goods by false pretences			5 5	;
Receive stolen goods	39	Obtain goods and money by fals	e preten	ices 1	۱ 8	3
Robbery	3	Point Revolver			}	5
Robbery with violence	2	Robbery		{	) 9	)
Shopbreaking	6	Rape			1 7	7
Shopbreaking and theft	40	Seduction			i 2	2
Seduction	1	Shopbreaking and Theft			3 110	)
Sedition	4	Theft from Person			3 13	2
Solicit woman for carnal connection	1	Theft			4 469	9
Theft	$29\bar{2}^{-1}$	Wilful Damage				
Theft from person	6	Wounding			1 10	
Threatening language	8	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				_
Trespass	8	Totals		119	95 173	1
Take auto without owner's consent	19	Being an increase of 376 as comp				•
Theft of His Majesty's Mail	1.7	Deing an increase of 570 as comp	aren wu	tii 1910.		_
Take part in affray	4	Nationalities of Offenders Appre	hended-			1
Unlawful publication	2	••		Female	Tota	ıl
	10	American		40	30:	
Unlawful wounding	1	Austrian		16	630	
	2	Armenian		1		3
Unlawfully possess firearms (Aliens)	188	Australian		1		3
Vagrancy	36	Belgian				7
Wilful damage		Bohemian				i
Warehousebreaking and Theft	31		-			2
Wear Military Uniform without authority	8	Bulgarian ·	_			4
Wear Military badge without authority	1	Chinese		109	117	-
·	1.000	Canadian		9		7
Total	1,862	Colored				1
Ordinary Warrants—		Cuban Dane	1 8			8
Issued and not executed	177	Dutch				0
Search Warrants—	111			28	41	
Issued and executed	191	English		10	-	27
Issued and executed	10	French		77	27	
Issued and not executed	1()	Finlander				0
Return of Warrants of Committment-Issued ag	ainst			11		24
persons for the non-payment of fines and costs		German'Greek	. 10	11		4
Paid	20			$\frac{-}{20}$		34
Committed in default	49	Half Breed				
, Committed in derauit	4.7	Hungarian		. 2		$\frac{5}{25}$
Total	69	Italian		90		
10181	0.7	Irish		20		34
Warrants of Distress—		Icelander		6	į	55
Return of Warrants of distress	1	Japanese				1
Terum of warrants of distress	•	· Lithuanian				3
Fines and Costs Collected—		Norwegian			2	23
City Treasurer	895.70	Newfoundlander	8			8
Provincial Treasurer 27.5	72 00	Portugese				.2
Dominion Government	795.00	Roumanian				15
Dominion Government	119.00	Ruthenian		<del>-</del>	.24	7
Serious Offences—Including Juveniles. 1918	1919	Swede		2,1	29	91
Assault9	22	Swiss				2
Assault and Beat	238	Spanish		٠		2
Assault Occasioning actual bodily harm 46	58	Serbian				$\frac{2}{2}$ .
	1	Ukranian				3
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh	16	· 1	,	17
2 L ( ( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-				<del></del>	
Attempt Theft from person	1	~ Total 1919	3972	395	4:3	67
Attempt Murder 1	1	Residences of Persons Apprehen	nded.			
Attempt Rape	· 1	Alameda, Sask,				1
ALDECTINATE A LIGHTLE CONTROL	$\frac{1}{252}$					1
Breach of Manitoba Temperance Act 128	$\frac{252}{\sqrt{7}}$	Argyle, Man.				
Bigamy 6 Burglary 10		Arborg, Man.				1
Burglary	7	Armand, Man Birds Hill, Man				1 5
Fraud	31					5
Forgery5	20	- Broadview, Man				1

Residences of Persons Apprehended—Continued		Residences of Persons Apprehended—Continued
Balmoral, Man	2	Norwood, Man
Brandon, Man.	4	Oak Bluff, Man.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.		Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.
Barwick, Ont,		Ottawa, Ont.
Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A		Otterburn, Man,
Brooklands, Man,		Pine Ridge, Man.
Borden, Man	_	Portage La Prairie, Man.
Chaplin, Man		Princetown, B.C.
Calgary, Alta		Port Arthur, Ont.
Carman, Man.		Plum Coulee, Man.
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A		Portland, Ore., U.S.A.
Charleswood, Man.		Quebec, P.Q.
Clandeboye, Man	1	** * ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Carroll, Man.	$\frac{2}{1}$	Riverton, Man.
Cartwright, Man.	8 P. T.	Roblin, Man.
Dickens, Man	43	Rosser, Man.
Elm Creek, Man.	4 (Bress)	Regina, Sask.
Emo, Ont.	• 1 \$	Rimouski, P.Q.
Edmonton, Alta.	.)	Roland, Man.
Emerson, Man		Richer, Man.
Eli, Man		St. Boniface, Man, 69
Erickson, Man.		St. Vital, Man.
Erie, Pa., U.S.A	•	St. Agathe, Man.
E. St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.	-	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Fort William, Ont.		St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.
Fort Garry, Man.		St. Catherines, Ont.
Port Frances, Ont.		St. James, Man.
Foxwarren, Man,	-	St. Laurent, Man.
Gimli- Man.		St. Norbert, Man.
Glenboro, Man.	-	St. Andrews, Man.
Grand Pointe, Man,		St. Anne, Man.
Grand Coulee, Alta,		St. Charles, Man.
Halifax, N.S.	9	Selkirk, Man.
Hudson Bay Junction, Man.		Springfield, Man.
Headingly, Man.		Starbuck, Man.
Hamilton, Ont.		Sudbury, Ont
Holland, Man,		San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.
Indian Head, Sask	3	realtit, wash, Cara,
Inwood, Man,	1°	Sturgeon Creek, Man.
Ignace, Ont		Stonewall, Man.
Kingston, Out,		Stoney Mountain, Man.
Killarney, Man	3	Swan Lake, Man.
Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.	. 1	Star City, Sask.
Kenora, Ont	2	Sanford, Man.
Komarno, Man	. 1	Saskatoon, Sask1
Kildonan, Man.	. 3	Toronto, Ont.
Larson, Man.		Tompkins, Sask.
Lockport, Man.	. 3	Transcona, Man.
Letellier, Man.	. 2	Treherne, Man.
Lac du Bönnet, Man.	. 3	Togo, Sask.
Ladywood, Man.	. 1	Vancouver, B.C.
Le Pas, Man.	. 1	Winnipeg, Man. 401
Lydiatt, Man.		Total
Morris, Man.	. 1	
Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.	. 4	Religious Denominations of Persons Apprehended—
Moose Jaw, Sask.	. 5	Roman ('atholic 106 C'hurch of England 102
Manitou, Man.		Church of England
MacNutt, Sask.		Methodist
McGregor, Man.		Baptist12
Medicine Hat, Alta.		Presbyterian
Montreal, P.Q.	. 6	Congregationalist8
Mulvihill, Man.	. 1	Lutheran 17
Melita, Man.	. 1	Other Churches 123
Mendova, Man.	. ]	/D. 4. 1. 1010
Middlechurch, Man.	$\cdot$ , $\frac{1}{2}$	Total 1919
Morden, Man.	. 2	Offenses of Juvenile Offenders-Arrested and conveye
McDonald, Man.		to Detention Home.
Macklan, Sask. Minnedosa, Man.		Assault
MIHHICUOM, MIMH		Assault and Beat

Offences of Juvenile Offenders—('ontinued		Ages of Juvenile Offenders—('ontinued	
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	l 1	14 years of age	:159
Attempted Shopbreaking Breach of Motor Act	1 1 0	15 years of age	
Breach of Traffic By-Law	$\frac{16}{.85}$	16 years of age	47
Breach of Street By-Law	153	. 17 years of age	13 '
Breach of License By-Law	$\frac{26}{26}$	Potal.	700
Breach of Railroad Act	. 1	Total	700
Breach of Tobacco Act	1	Nationalities of Juvenile Offenders-Arrested and (	'on-
Cause obscene matter to be circulated	1	" veyed to Detention Home.	
Carry Revolver	9	American	13
Disorderly	103	Austrian	27
Drunk	. 10.5	Belgian	- 1
Discharge Firearms	. 1	Bohemian	.1
· Escape from lawful custody	2	Canadian	$284^{-1}$
Forgery		Binglish	102
Forgery and Uttering	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	French Canadian	5
Housebreaking and Theft		French	3
Incorrigible	7	German	31
Incorriginal Indecent A Milt	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Half Breed	1
Indecent As Alt.	1	Irish	14
Indecency, gross	3,	Italian	5
Material Witness	1	Icelander	3
Raggiva Stolan Cook	-3	Jew	60
Receive Stolen Goods Receive Stolen Money	-,) 4		55
Ride in Stolen Auto	1	Polish Ruthenian	26
Rungway from home	3	Roumanian	. 3.
Runaway from home	. 4	Russian	16
Shaphranking and That	. <del>1</del>	Seotch	39
Shopbreaking and Theft	$\frac{55}{4}$	Swede	 5
Shopbreaking	116	Spanish	•)
TheftTheft of Mail	$\frac{116}{3}$	Welsh	ī
Take Auto without owner's consent	. 5 5		1
Theft of Auto	. 3	Total	700
Theft of Auto			100
		Record of Patrol Wagon Calls. "A;" "E	••
Vagrancy Warehousebreaking	)	(a) Division Division	ion
Warehousebreaking and Theft	$\overline{5}$	Box Calls	
Wilful Damage		Phone Calls	
, Wilful Damage	. 41	Special Calls	
Total 1919	700	Fires attended 351 13	
Total 1918		Not required	
10tal 1010	901	Destitute persons taken to	
Increase 1919	119	station 1 —	
There are 1910		Sick persons taken home \ 21 \cdot \ 5	
Sentences of Turrenile Offenders Assessed and	/ ton	Juveniles to parents	
Sentences of Juvenile Offenders—Arrested and -veyed to Detention Home.	COR-	Lost Children to Station 29 , —	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100	Lost Childern to parents \ \ \forall \ \ \forall \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
Allowed to go under supervision		Insane persons to station 19	
Convicted and Reprimanded		Hold Ups	
Convicted Sentence Suspended		('oroner's ('alls 4 ' —	
Detained in Detention Home		Attempted Suicides	
Discharged or Withdrawn		Total Calls	
Fined or detained in Detention Home		Arrests made	
Handed to parents or relatives		Prisoners taken to Provincial	
Handed to Aid Societies, etc.	. 4	Prisoners taken to Provincial Gaol 245 , 2	
Sent on farm	. 5	Prisoners taken to Rescue	. •
Sent to Reformatory		Home'	
Sent to Home of Good Shepherd		Juveniles taken to Detention	`
Sent to Salvation Army Home	. 2	Home	
	700	Mileage 17179-4/10 1237-	7/10
Total	. 700	·	
	_	Record of Ambulance Wagon Calls—	
Ages of Juvenile Offenders—Arrested and Convey	red to	Total Number of Calls	
Detention Home.	_	To General Hospital	
7 years of age	. 5	To St. Boniface Hospital 31	
8 years of age	. 14	To North Winnipeg Hospital 1	ż
9 years of age	. 21	To Children's Hospital	
10 years of age	39	To Residence 114	
11 years of age	. 52	To Other Places	
12 years of age	84.		0 /10
18 years of age	101	Mileage 4528-	2710

Persons Provided with Shelter-	Occurrences Reported—Continued
1 CISONS 1 I OVICE WITH DISCIBLIA	
At Central Police Station	Breach Cab By-Law , 48
$\sigma = \Delta X U_{\sigma} X O_{\sigma} O_{\sigma} = D_{\sigma} U_{\sigma} X I O I U_{\sigma} U_$	Bad and Dis. Boys
At "B" Division 2.	Constables Req. General Occurrences
	Dangerous Streets, Sidewalks, etc. 706
Morality Department—Convictions.	Fires, Ealse Alarms, etc 912
· · ·	
- Assault and Beat , , 1	Fire Boxes Out of Repairs
'Assault, occasioning actual bodily harm 💎 🥕 🕕	Horses Shot by Police
Breach of Manitoba Temperance Act, 194	Health By-Law 20
Breach of License By-Law . 1	Insang Persons 87
Breach of Opium and Drug Act 23	Lost Articles 504
	License By-Law 305
Breach of Inland Revenue Act 4	
Breach of Alien Enemy Act	
Breach of Motor Act	Life Saving Appliance Inspected 431
Breach of Street By-Law 6	Missing Persons
Carry Revolver 2	Refuse to Pay Wages
Drunk 182	Refuse to Pay Livery . 20
	Runaway, Spray Horses, etc. 227
Drunk and Disorderly 15	Tunianay, spiray fronses, etc
Disorderly 21	Scavenger Department 110
Escape from lawful custody	Vicious, Stray Dogs, etc. 428
Found in Disorderly House	,
- Fraudulently obtain Board and Lodging 2	Total .23,864
Idleness	
	Last year's total
	This year's total - 23,864
Keeping Disorderly House (Bawdy) 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Military Absentee 1	Increase this year 6,456
Non-Support 11 c 1 to 1	
Operate Motor Vehicle while intoxicated	Crimes Reported—Central Police Station.
Receive Stolen Goods 2	·
Thefter	Auto Thefts 589
Threatening Language 1—	Assault Police Officer
Vagrancy 5	Assault 15
Wilful Damage	· Attempted Housebreaking 21
Warehouse Breaking and Theft 1 - 1	Attempt Shopbreaking. 42
that contact frenching and friend	Assault, occasioning bodily harm. 21
Total 598	Assault and Beat
598 598	Breach Manitoba Temperance Act 14
Permits Issued for Licenses—	Bicycle Thefts
	**Carry Offensive Weapons . 1
Tobacco 319	Polla Abandahanasa
Cigars 232	Child Abandonment
Cigarettes (7. 212	Cruelty to Animals
Victualling 7, 85	Cruelty to Children .
Pool Rooms 38	Carry Firearms 16
Cab Owners Nil	Discharge Firearms 3
Cab Drivers Nil	Escape from Lawful Custody
Livery Recommended 173	Fraud 36
	Forgery 108
Dance Halls 12. Jitney Bars 5	Forgery and Uttering
Palmistry 1	House and Shopbreaking 479
,	Incendiarism
Total 1,077.	Indecent Assault 24
•	Indecent Exposure - 30
Licenses Covered by Blanket Permits—	Indecent. Act
Tobacco 792	Obtain Goods by False Pretence 3
Cigars	Obtain Money by False Pretence 4
Cigarettes 389	Point Revolver 6
	Robbery
Victualling 226	District
Pool Rooms 59	Threatening Language 6
, Dance Halls	
<b>\</b>	
Total 1,978	Trespass 5
A	Theft from Person 226
Occurrences Reported—('entral Police Station,	Unlawfully Wear Military Uniform 2
Articles Found : 737	Unlawful Wounding 3
Accidents	Wilful Damage
Breach of Motor Act. 1. 15 1. 45 3,496	
	Total
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Breach of Traffic By-Law 2,466	This year's total 4,612
Breach of Lord's Day Act	Last year's total 3,660
Breach Early Closing By-Law 8	
Bicycles Found 174	Increase this year
* ***	

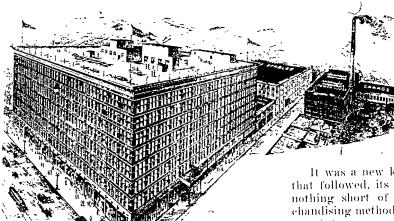
Windows and Doors Found Open and Insecure—	Detective Department—Offenders Apprehended.
. 1918	Assault
Increase, 1919 . 32	Assault, occasioning actual bodily harm 17
Accidental Deaths and Fatal Casualties—	Attempted Murder: 1 Attempted Shopbreaking: 1 Breach Inland Revenue Act
1918 1919 Accidental Deaths and Fatal Casualties 34 56 Murder 1 1	Breach Idleness Act 1 = Breach Mattoba Temperance Act 13
Attempted Suicides       7       12         Sudden Deaths       40       46         Suicides       13       10	Breach Fofor Act         2           Burglary         7           Bigamy         2
NO. 2, "B" DIVISION, FORT ROUGE—	Bring Stolen Goods into Canada
General Occurrences reported (being a decrease of 83, as compared with 1918) 4,136  Number of Persons Arrested (being a decrease of 220, as compared with 1918) 59	Carnal Knowledge Girl under 14 1 Contributing to Del: of Juvenile 2 Carry Offensive Weapon 2 Carry Concealed Weapon 1°
Persons Summoned (being an increase of 168, as compared with 1918) 464 Summonses, Subparas, etc., served (being an	Contempt of Court       1         Conspire to Defraud       1         Drunk       5         Drunk in Public Place       6
increase of 141, as compared with 1918)	Drunk in Public Place
Special Duty Performed— Number of days engaged( being an increase of	Disorderly
58 as compared with 1918)	Escape from Lawful Custody
3, as compared with 1918)	Forgery and Uttering 14 Found in Disorderly House 2 Fraudulently Obtaining Lodgings 1
less than 1918) . \$508.25 Processions, Funerals, Etc., Attended—	Forgery 4  Gross Indecency 5
1919. \\Mar. 24—Parade of the Battalion and the 10th	Housebreaking and Theft
Canadian Field Ambulance Corps on their return from Overseas Service.	Illegitimacy
May 6—Parade of the 8th Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, on their return from Overseas Ser-	- Indecent Act
May 7-Parade of the 16th Battalion, C.E.F.,	Intimidation
their return from Overseas Service.  July 3—Funeral of the late General Steele.	Manslaughter 4
July 12—Orangemen's Parade to River Park. July 13—Decoration Day Parade.	Non-Support
Sept. 1—Labor Day Parade. • Sept. 9—Arrival of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	Obtain Money by False Pretences 12
NO. 5, "E" DIVISION, NORTH END— General Occurrences (being an increase of 1055;	Obtain Goods by False Pretences 6 Obtain Goods and Money by False Pretences 2
as compared with 1918):  ('rimes Reported (being an increase of 117, as	Point Revolver
compared with 1918)	Refuse Provide Necessaries for Wife
compared with 1918) 591° Summonses Served (being a decrease of 271, as	Robbery Management 8
compared with 1918) . 1,148 Summonses Issued (being a decrease of 147, as	Rape
compared with 1918) 694 Summonses Issued but not Served (being an in-	Rioting 4 Shopbreaking and Theft 60
crease of 23, as compared with 1918)	Suspicion
Compared with 1918) 221	Shopbreaking         2           Theft         170           Theft from Person         11
as compared with 1918)	Threatening Language 5
Number of days engaged (being an increase of	Take Auto without Consent
Number of Police engaged (being an increase	Theft from Railway Vehicle , 2
of 2, as compared with 1918)  Total amount of money received (being \$34.00 more than 1918) \$173.00	Unlawfully Possess Drugs 2 Unlawfully Wounding 5

Detective Department—Continued	Value of Property Reported Stolen-
Detective Department—Continued Unlawful Wearing Uniform	Shopbreaking * \$26,098.23
Unlawful Assembly	Housebreaking 10.813.15
Unlawfully Possess Stolen Victory Bonds - 1	Robbery 3.298.00
Vagrancy 73	Theft 512.067.47
Wilful Damage 15	Pocket Picking 3586.00
Warehouse Breaking and Theft 3	Frand 5,499.42
Warrant of Commitment . 1	Shopbreaking       **26,098.23         Housebreaking       10,813.15         Robbery       3,298.00         Theft       512,067.47         Pocket Picking       3,586.00         Fraud       5,499.42
Total 686	Total
Fugitives Arrested and Handed Over to Police Authori-	Value of Stolen Property Recovered—
ties from the Undermentioned Places-	Shopbreaking       \$ 11,556.26         Housebreaking       3,332.10         Robbery       1,395.00         Theft       443,286.18         Pocket Picking       140.00         Fraud       1,788.51
Selkirk 2	Howenhard in a 3 322 10
Selkirk 2 Portage la Prairie 2	Robbany 1.395.00
St. Boniface	Thoft 137 986 18
Regina 5	Doublet Dialing 140.00
Moose Jaw 2 Edmonton 2	Focker 1 feking 170.00
Edmonton 2	France
Lethbridge · 2	
Edmonton       2         Lethbridge       2         Calgary       1	Total \$461,498.05
Fort William	u. ´
Hamilton 1	Value of Property Reported Lost and Amount
Kenora	Recovered—
Sudbury 1 Montreal 2 Minneapolis 2 Duluth 2 Stephens, Minn. 2 Ketchikad, Alaska 1	Lost \$18.170.27
Montreal 2	Lost \$18,170.27 Recovered 16,698.79
Minneapolis 2	necovered
Sudbury 1 Montreal 2 Minneapolis 2 Duluth 2 Stephens, Minn. 2	
Stephens, Minn.	Miscellaneous—
Ketchikarl, Alaska	Reports Investigated 3,241 reports
	Correspondence Investigated 364 letters
Total 31	Annual Leave
	Reports Investigated 3,241 reports Correspondence Investigated 364 letters Annual Leave 210 days Special Leave 30 days Sick Leave 167 days hrs.
Disposition of Cases—	Sick Leave 167 days & hrs.
Committed for Trial 84 Committed to Penitentiary 8 Committed to Gaol 61 Committed to Reformatory 17 Committed to Detention Home 42	
Committed to Penitentiary 8	Identification Bureau—  Photographs Taken
Committed to Gaol	Identification Butcaq
Committed to Reformatory 17	Photographs Taken
Committed to Detention Home 42 Committed to Home of Good Shepherd 1 Committed to Salvation Army Home 3 Suspended Sentence 133	Prints Made Therefrom
Committed to Home of Good Shepherd	Photographs Renewed 7
Committed to Salvation Army Home 3	Prints Made Therefrom
Suspended Sentence 133	Photographs Copied
Convicted and Reprimanded	Prints Made Therefrom
132 1	Total Protos Taken 343
Withdrawn 22	Total Protos Taken
Diemicood S	Finger prints taken and added to collection 317
Released ** 27 Handed Over 35	Finger prilits taken and sent to Central Bureau.
Handed Over	Ottawa . \
Bound Over * 15	
Proceedings Stayed	Total taken :
Remanded. 55	
Bail Forfeited, 2	Identifications by finger prints from collection 9
• Warrant Held • • 48	Identifications by finger prints made by C.C.I.B.,
To be Deported	Ottawa
Total	Total 111
	J
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The same of the sa	<i>!</i>
	·

# A New Kind of Store, with New Ideals of Store Service

Had Its Inception Fifty Years Ago

Today, the Largest Institution of Its Kind in the British Empire



HALF - A - CENTURY ago, the EATON Store was founded on new principles of service, and upon new ideas of store keeping; the benefits and privileges of which were instantly recognized --approved—and supported by the people at large.

It was a new kind of a store, and in the years that followed, its principles and practices worked nothing short of a revolution in Canadian merchandising methods.

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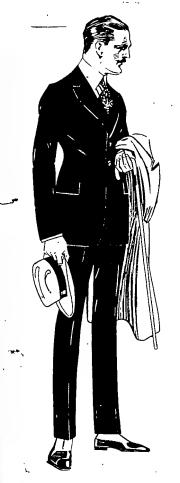
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Office: 312 New Parliament Buildings

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"The Manitoba Factories Act."

"The Shops Regulation Act."

"The Bake Shops Act."

"The Public Buildings Act.".

"The Building Trades Protection Act."

"The Elevator and Hoist Act."

"The Steam Boiler Act."

"The Fair Wage Act."

"The Licensing of Cinema Projectors" under

· "The Public Amusements Act."

"The Electricians' License Act."

"The Minimum Wage Act."

#### LAWS GOVERNING CHILD LABOR IN FACTORIES

No male child under fourteen and no female person under fifteen to be employed in any factory.

The co-operation of all is desired, and the information as to the violation of any of the provisions of the above mentioned Acts will receive prompt attention, and be treated as strictly confidential.

E. McGRATH,

Secretary.



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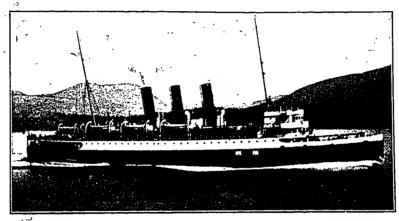
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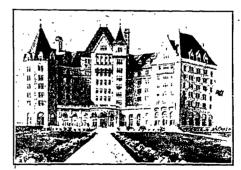
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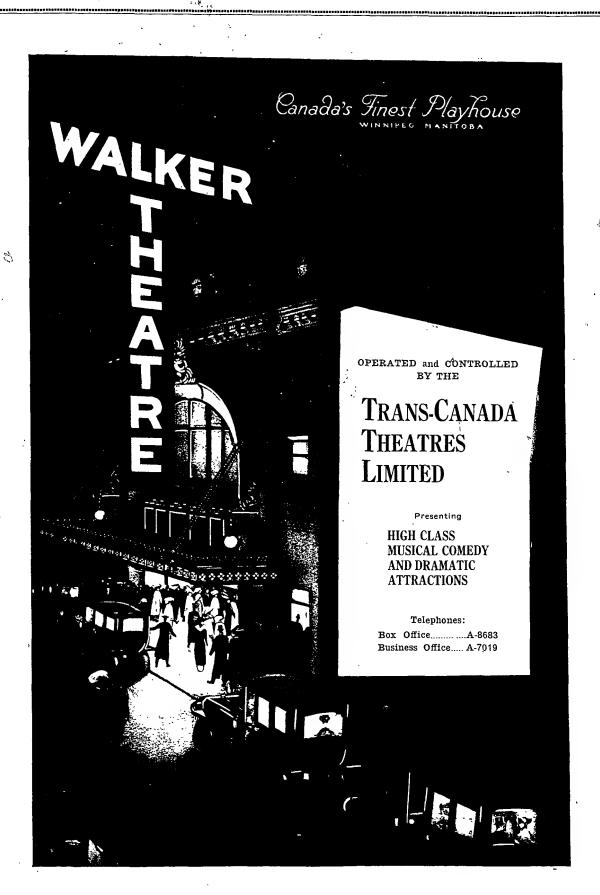
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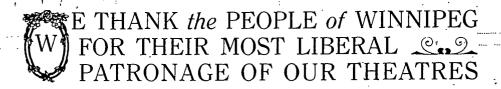
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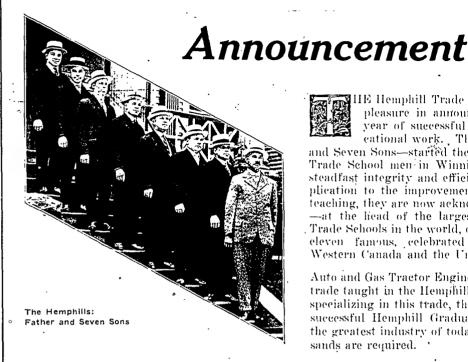
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Courtesy is the watchword of our employes, and your satisfaction is always our demand.





HE Hemphill Trade Schools Limited take pleasure in announcing their sixteenth year of successful achievement in edu-

cational work. The Hemphills—Father and Seven Sons—started their career as practical Trade School men in Winnipeg in 1904. steadfast integrity and efficient conscientious application to the improvement of their system of teaching, they are now acknowledged the Leaders -at the head of the largest chain of practical Trade Schools in the world, owning and operating eleven famous, celebrated schools throughout Western Canada and the United States.

Auto and Gas Tractor Engineering is the principal trade taught in the Hemphill Schools and through specializing in this trade, thousands of proficient. successful Hemphill Graduates are employed in the greatest industry of today. Many more thousands are required.

Automobile and Tractor Factories are producing more machines each week than could heretofore be produced in a year. Every Tractor marketed must have an efficient Operator, every Automobile and Truck must be manned by a skilful driver.

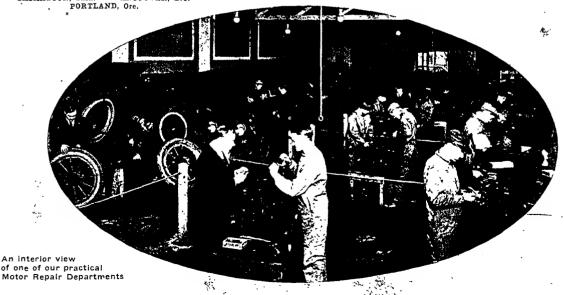
Thousands of trained men are required to haudle these machines. The demand for Motor Mechanics far exceeds the supply. The Hemphill Schools are keeping pace with the growth of these greatest industries by enlargements and betterments and the addition of modern and improved equipment, from year to year. They have become a National Institution on which the Gas Engine Industry relies for assistance in relieving the great emergency which exists in the shortage of skilled labor today.

#### Branch Motor Schools at

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HEADQUARTERS: WINNIPEG, MAN.







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A combination of *transparent stain* and *varnish* that gives new life to old shabby floors, furniture, and all interior woodwork.

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D ONALCO Products have been in great favor for many years throughout the West because of their goodness and consistent high quality.

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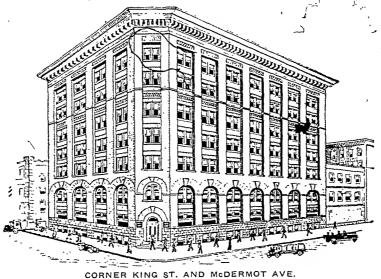
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Solve your decorative problem for years to come by using Silkstone throughout the new home or for brightening up the old.

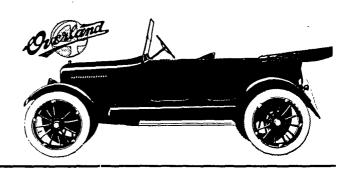


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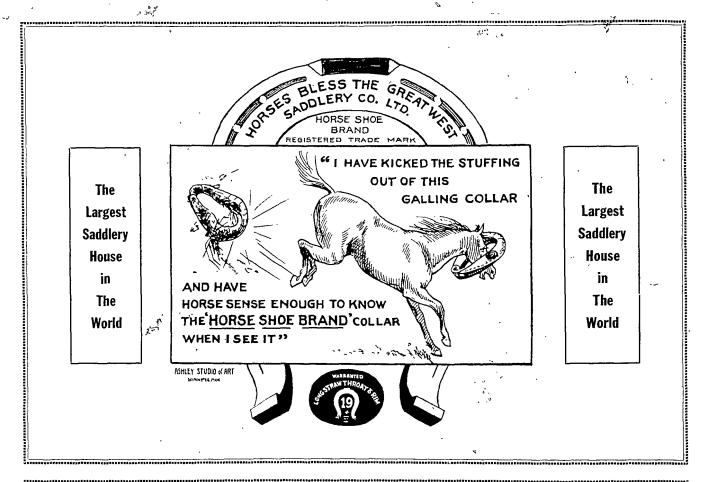


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Sporting Goods Department now in the Front Section of the Second Floor

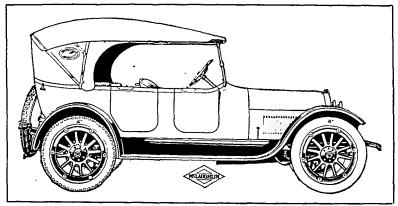




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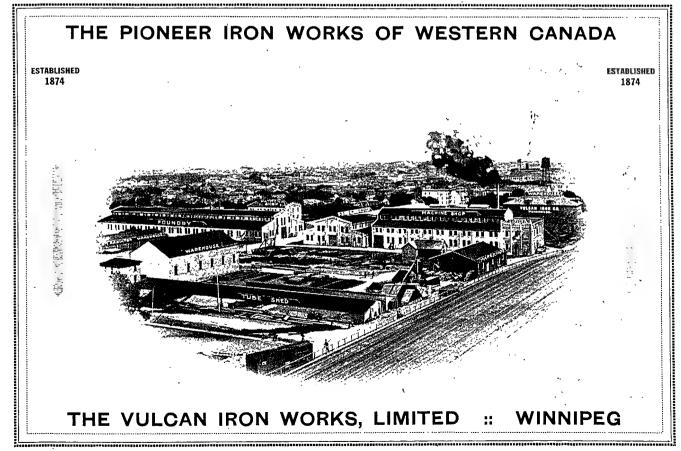
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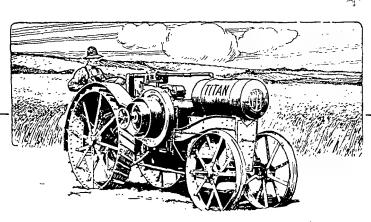
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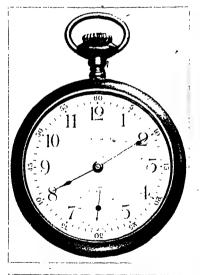
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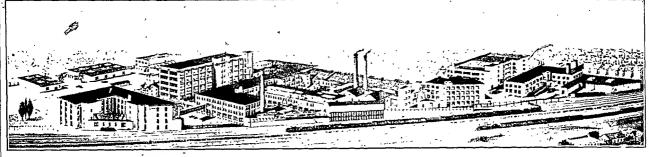
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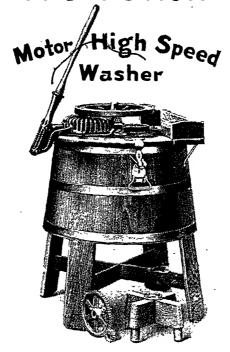
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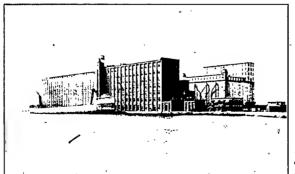
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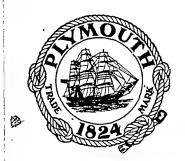
A Coast to Coast Service.

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puddings digest unconsciously every spoonful is a tasty source of vitality.





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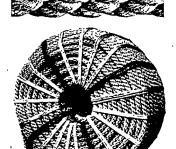
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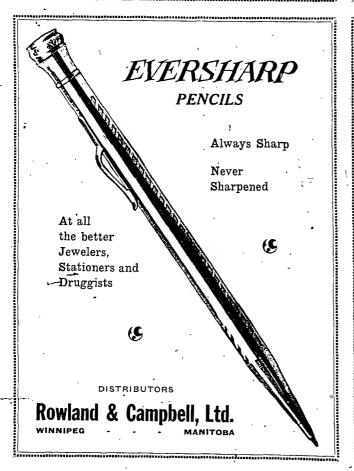
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Everything in the line of Farm Machinery and everything the best. Call around to our Sample Room, 110 Princess Street.

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We carry in stock the celebrated China of the Royal Crown Derby Works.

Our own Elite Limoges Factory produces the dinnerware used in exclusive households.

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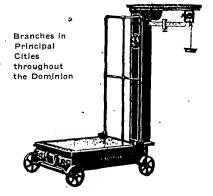
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WE ARE showing a much larger range of styles this season than ever before and our values were never better.

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J. C. GAGL, Pres. and Gen. Mgr A. THOMSO:

#### Consolidated **Elevator Company**

HiAn Operer WINNIPEG, CANADA

#### Quality— Cleanliness — Service



in the supply of your Daily Bread are yours if you use



## Speirs-Parnell **Bread**

TO BE HAD FROM YOUR GROCER - OR ANY OF OUR SALESMEN

> We Knead It ♦ You Need It

Telephones: Garry 2345-2346 Factory: 666-670 Elgin

**MANUFACTURERS** OF ALL KINDS OF

# and BOXES

Saw Mills Harrison River, B.C. and Vancouver, B.C.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co. Limited

**Box Factory** and Retail Lumber Yard Norwood, St. Boniface, Man.

# Gibson Gage

Limited

High class Meats, Butter, Eggs, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Seven good, wellstocked, up-to-date retail markets, located at convenient points for family, trade. Our big wholesale, corner of King and Rupert street, will quote the quantity buyer attractive prices on all the above lines.

See Telephone List

## Fairweather's Furs

The name "Fairweather" on a fur garment is your guarantee for style, quality and workmanship. .

#### IT PAYS TO PAY FOR QUALITY

COATS SUITS DRESSES SKIRTS WAISTS CORSETS **GLOVES** HOSIERY UNDEŔWEAR

#### FAIRWEATHER'S LIMITED

297-299 Portage Ayenue

Toronto

WINNIPEG

Montreal

### **National Trust Co.**

Capital ... \$1,500,000

Reserve ..... ...\$1,500,000

Assets under Administration nearly \$90,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS MONEY TO LOAN

TRUSTEE, ADMINISTRATOR, EXECUTOR, LIQUIDATOR, GUARDIAN, ETC.

#### WINNIPEG OFFICE 323 Main Street

D. H. COOPER Manager."

A. S. BOND Assistant Manager.

W RADI ORD President

W T WRIGHT Vice-President

J. A. Wilson Seev, and Manager

## Radford-Wright Co.

RADFORD SILOS AND FARM IMPROVEMENTS

SCREEN GOODS, ROOFINGS, BUILDING PAPERS, PLATE, WINDOW & LEADED ART GLASS

Main Offices, Warehouses and Factory WINNIPEG

Doors, Windows, Frames, Mouldings and all kinds of Millwork

> WINNIPEG CANADA

## De Laval **Dependable Dairy Equipment**

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS DE LAVAL MILK CLARIFIERS DE LAVAL MILKING MACHINES DE LAVAL EMULSORS DE LAVAL CREAMERY MACHINERY ALPHA GAS ENGINES IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS SPECIAL CENTRIFUGALS

The De Laval name on your dairy equipment stamps it as the best which money can buy. Standard for thirty-five years. Service everywhere.

#### THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, LIMITED

EDMONTON

WINNIPEG

We're Ready For You —

## HOUGHTON MOTOR CO.

COR. LOMBARD AND RORIE STS.

Opposite Grain Exchange

0

— GARAGE and — SERVICE STATION

ANYTHING

**EVERYTHING** 

With <sup>6</sup> Compliments of

#### JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED

GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG



ESTABLISHED 1875

TELEPHONE A2170

CABLE ADDRESS: INGLIS, WINNIPEG

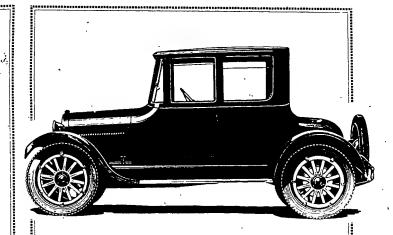
## R. J. INGLIS LIMITED

CIVIL, MILITARY AND LIVERY TAILORS

POLICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT AND RAILWAY UNIFORMS, HOTEL CLUB AND PRIVATE LIVERIES Made from Cloths of the best English manufacture.

Makers of METAL BADGES, CAPS HELMETS, BELTS and EMBROIDERIES

291 GARRY STREET: WINNIPEG



## REO

CARS are known all over to be MOST RELIABLE, and let us show you the roomy leather-uphoistered Bodies, and demonstrate the riding qualities.

A COMPLETE LINE AT OUR SHOWROOMS

IOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED

112-118 KING STREET

WINNIPEG

### NORTHERN **ELEVATOR**

GRAIN AND

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS** 

THE OLDEST and the BEST

Net best possible results by careful personal attention given to all consignments

209 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Saskatchewan Elevator

#### MANDE HOLDEN

A. L. Searle President

D. N. Potter General Manager

H. C. Nicholls Asst. Manager

GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG.

WINNIPEG

Manitobit

## North Star Grain Company

Grain

Commission

Merchants

GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG. :: WINNIPEG

W. S. McLaughlin

H. D. McLaughlin

K. C. Allen

#### W.S.McLaughlin and COMPANY

Grain Exporters

WINNIPEG

McLaughlin Elevator Co. Limited, Winnipeg McLaughlin Grain Co. Limited, Winnipeg McLaughlin Grain Co., Minneapolis, U.S.A.



## Safeguard Your Future By Saving

THRIFTY HABITS ARE THE BEST INSURANCE AGAINST FUTURE NEEDS. A SAVINGS ACCOUNT IS THE BEGINNING OF THRIFT. THE DEPOSIT OF ONE DOLLAR OPENS A SAVINGS ACCOUNT MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT TO DAY. TO SAVE NOW AND TO SAVE REGULARLY

THERE IS A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH OF

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

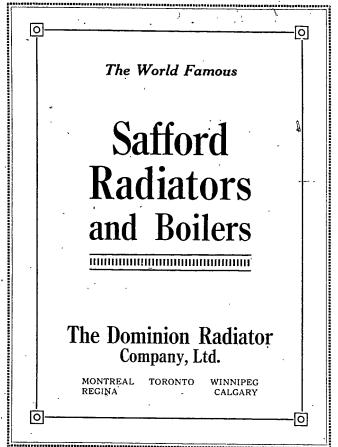
INCORPORATED 1869

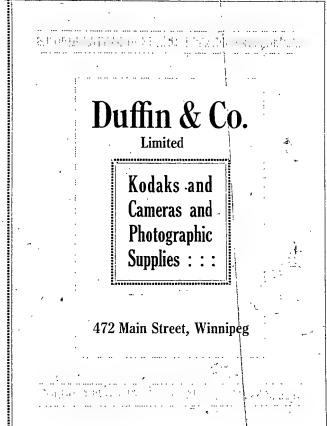
**HEAD OFFICE** 

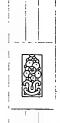
MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up and Reserves, \$35,000,000

Total Resources, \$533,000,000







Compliments . . .

Crane, Limited

Winnipeg, Manitoba,

# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Capital - - \$15,000,000 Reserve - - \$15,000,000

#### SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

For the protection of important papers and other valuables we recommend our Safety Deposit Boxes where thieves do not break through and steal.

#### SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

You buy many things on the instalment plan—why not a Savings Account? Open an account with us with a deposit of \$1, and add \$1 each week or each month.

## YOUR — SAVINGS WILL BE

SAFE

AND WILL EARN THE GOOD INTEREST RATE-QF

4 % PER ANNUM PAYABLE HALF YEARLY

WHEN DEPOSITED WITH

## THE HURON & ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Chartered 1864 "Older than the Dominion of Canada"

Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St. WINNIPEG



# **DOMINION**RUBBER SYSTEM

(MANITOBA) LIMITED



HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.



"Simplex"
Combination
Range

BURNS COAL OR WOOD OR GAS

THE big thing about the "Simplex" is its simplicity and economy. For gas, simply turn on the gas and light it. For coal or wood, simply start your fire. Absolutely nothing to take out or put back—a complete gas range and complete range for coal and wood all in one.

A TWIST OF THE WRIST CHANGES FROM COAL TO GAS The same oven is used for all fuels and both gas and coal or wood can be used at the same time in the oven or on the cooking top.

Keeps Your Kitchen WARM in Winter and COOL in Summer

SOLD BY ALL GOOD HARDWARE STORES

McClary's - 187 BANNATYNE AVE. E. TELEPHONE A 2847

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS

IN A 51 DEBENTURE OF

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

a Hacameren

 $\mathbf{5}_{\bar{2}}^{1} \%$  Interest Return

de Sa Mara

#### **SECURITY**

 Paid-up Capital
 \$2,412,578.81

 Reserves
 964,459.39°

 Assets
 7 086 695 54

**HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG** 

BRANCHES: TORONTÓ, REGINA, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA; EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND



J. G. CÖSTER GENERAL MANAGER

CURRY BUILDING WINNIPEG, MAN.



## **Cockshutt Farm Implements**

## UNEQUALLED IN ANY FIELD

Power Lift Tractor Plows that through sheer force of merit have made a world wide reputation.

Power Lift Drills with adjustable pressure that ensures the proper depth of planting and a uniform stand of grain.

Engine Brush Breakers, Disc Plows, Jewel Gangs, Combined Pulverizers and Sub Soil Packers, Disc Harrows, Cultivators, Spreaders, Grinders, Cream Separators, Potato Planters and Diggers, Fanning Mills, Wagons, Carriages, Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Etc. Everything of the best.

SEE THE COCKSHUTT AGENT

#### **Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited**

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

#### **Imperial Bank of Canada**

Established 1875 :: :: Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

Capital paid up, \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund-- \$7,500,000

Total Assets, Over \$120,000,000

One of the Pioneer Banks in the West Opened a Branch in Winnipeg in 1881

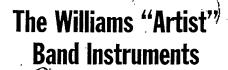
195 Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada and a Savings Department at every Branch

Provide for the future by saying today. An account may be opened by depositing \$1,00 or more.

Interest paid on your money from date of deposit.

Your account solicited, courteous treatment assured.





A Jine of Band Instruments noted for excellence of Tonal Quality, Design and Balance

The "Artist" model Band Instruments can be safely claimed as being by far the best value in Band or Orchestra offered today.

Keep this thought in mind when considering the formation of a band or orchestra.

We outfit bands complete from instruments to uniforms.

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Limited

Edison
Phonograph
Distributors

421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg
Also Calgary, Montreal, Toronto



The Best in Vaudeville



# The Trust and Loan Company of Canada

Offices ' LONDON, ENG. MONTREAL WINNIPEG REGINA

Cable Address:

·.

Joseph Campbell

E.R Whitehead

Incorporated

173 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG

Royal Charter

CHEQUES and MONEY ORDERS must be MADE PAYABLE AT PAR to the TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA

# The Winnipeg Paint and Glass Company, Limited

#### EVERYTHING FOR A BUILDING

BRANCHES:

CALGARY EDMONTON SASKATOON SWIFT CURRENT WINNIPEG

Cable Address : "WIPGO2"

Codes: Nestern Union A.B C. 5th Edition

WINNIPEG

Sash, Doors and Millwork

Interior Finish, Lumber

Screen Doors and Windows

Roofing and Building Papers

Mantels, Grates and Tile

Paints, Varnish, Brushes

Kalsomine, Burlap, Mirrors

Plate, Window, Fancy Glass .

Builders' Hardware and Specialties

Automobile Accessories, etc.

### THEROYAL TRUST CO.

**Executors**: Trustees HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

CAPITAL FULLY PAID -RESERVE FUND - \$1,000,000
ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION EXCEED \$231,000,000

#### 特种基础的高级地 网络埃比斯人名伊尔夫贝尔瓦尔尔 **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart. President

Huntly R. Drummond Vice-Pres.

Hugh A. Allan R. B. Angus Hon. C.C. Ballantyne, M.P. Vice-Pres.
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin,
K.C.M.G.
Lieut -Col. Herbert Molson
C.M.G., M.C.
Lord Shaughnessy,
K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick WilliamsTaylor

E, W. Beatty, K.C. C. W. Dean Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.

A. E. Holt, Manager

#### WINNIPEG BRANCH ADVISORY BOARD

A. F. D. MacGachen, Chairman
J. S. Hough, K.C.
John Galt
Hon. Wm. Hespeler

F. S. LONG, Manager T. K. MIDDLEMASS, Asst. M W. M. BUTLER, Manager Estates Department T. K. MIDDLEMASS, Asst. Manager

# **Savings Department**

Paid on Savings Accounts of \$1 and, Upwards **Solicit** New **Accounts** in this Department

#### Bank of Hamilton

WINNIPEG

"A Bank For Your Savings'

# Finnie & Murray

写过,我是不是一种相互的。 医精神病 医二十二十二

Company of the Limited

MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS of

Men's and Boys' **Furnishings** 

Head Office and Factory:

McDermot and-

Adelaide Streets

WINNIPEG

INCLUDING

.MACKINAW KOZY-KOATS KOZYRIB UNDERWEAR KOZY-KNIT SWEATERS FINMUR SHIRTS

Donald H. Bain Company

> Wholesale Commission : Merchants: and Brokers.

> > Winnipeg Saskatoon

Calgary Edmonton: Vancouver

Regina

# The kind of Furniture We like to sell

—is such that your children will like to inherit—artistic furniture of refined lines and design and substitutially built as well. Our factory connections afford unrivalled opportunities for comprehensive selection of the best there is in good furniture, and make possible moderate prices. There is pleasure in owning and using Leslic Furniture and real economy in buffing it. Come in and see our splendid collections.

## **ESLIES**

324 Main Street

#### Bank of Montreal

#### Save Regularly

Put in the Bank what you can spare comfortably, but save that amount regularly-weekly or monthly. Small, regular savings left in the Bank eventually into large Savings amounts. Accounts may be opened with the Bank of Montreal in amounts of \$1.00 and upwards.

Established Over One Hundred Years

#### NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY

OF CANADA, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

NA-DRU-CO

FAMILY REMEDIES

ALSO THE FINEST LINE OF PERFUMES and TOILET PREPARATIONS
ON THE MARKET

100% Pure and 100% Canadian

## Atlas Elevator Company

LIMITED

Grain Commission Merchants WINNIPEG

D. D. LEWERS, Manager

Ship your Grain through us.

We will look after your grades, and obtain the highest market. Make Bills Lading read: ATLAS ELEVATOR . CO,

Ft. William or Port Arthur Notify:

ATLAS
ELEVATOR
CO.\
Winnipeq

#### MAKE A BEGINNING<sup>9</sup> WITH A DOLLAR

Open an Account today. Once acquired, the Saving habit grows.

> INTEREST COMPOUNDED TWICE A YEAR

# CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man.



THE fragrance developed in the roasting process is retained in the vacuum-sealed Gold Standard tin.

A trial can will prove why Gold Standard is superior to other coffees.

Gold Standard Mfg. Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## MALTUM BEER

On Everybody's Lips

Refreshing — Invigorating and so satisfying to the palate.

Ask for it by name. Say

#### "Maltum Beer"

Order by the case from your Grocer, Druggist or Confectioner.

E. L. DREWRY, LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## What Have You Saved

THE first step in saving money is to make the start, take positive action. Open a Savings Account this week, even if you can start with but one dollar—then add to it each pay

## The Bank of Toronto

day.

456 Main Street - - Winnipeg

## The Traders Trust Company

Authorized Capital Subscribed and Paid Up \$500,000,00 \$131,000 00

J. B. Nicholson, Pres

J. W. Campbell, Vice-Pres.

#### **ASSIGNEES, EXECUTORS** ADMINISTRATORS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS:

AN OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA (Empowered by Executive Council of Saskatchewan to act as an Assignee in that Province)

BANKERS: MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

#### 

### **Savings Increased** \$15,939,219.32 during 1919

THAT is what our ANNUAL REPORT shows and it means that there were hundreds of-new accounts opened.

#### HAVE YOU A BANK ACCOUNT?

START one at once and learn to deposit so much each pay day. Nothing like a savings bank nest egg to make life comfortable.

#### ion Bank of Canada

THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA 390 OFFICES -14 IN WINNIPEG

### **SECURITY STORAGE AND** WAREHOUSE CO., LIMITED

I. M. WINSLOW.

Pres. and Mng. Dir.

ANDREW KELLY,

T. A. IRVINE, Second Vice Pres.

N. T. MacMILLAN,



TELEPHONE SHERBROOKE

connecting all Departments **Moving, Storing** Packing and Shipping of Furniture and **Pianos** 

Household Goods moved from House to House. Packed for Shamment, or Stored in Private Locked Rooms. Planos Moved by Experts Satisfaction guaranteed.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults for Furs and Valu-

WINNIPEG: MANITOBA

#### The Scott Fruit Co. Cimited

R. R. SCOTT, President

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS and JOBBERS of

DOMESTIC AND

FOREIGN FRUITS

Head Office: WINNIPEG



Houses at

Winnipeg, Man.
Brandon Man.
Regina. Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Swift Current. Sask.
Medicine Hat, Alta.
Lethbridge, Alta.
Calgary, Alta.
Edmonton, Alta.

#### When You Use

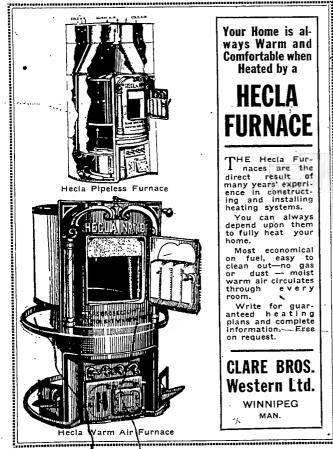
# **CANADA BROOMS**

You have the **Best** it is possible to make. ¶ Made by Canadian Workmen in a Canadian Factory

## Walter Woods & Company

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA





# Bank of Nova Scotia

CAPITAL RESERVE

\$ 9,700,000 \$ 18,000,000

ASSETS (over)

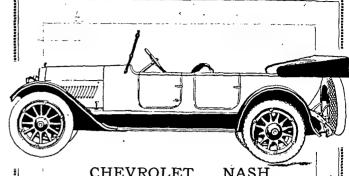
\$238,000,000

#### The Bank that Helps You Save

¶ Interest paid on Savings Accounts of \$1.00 and up.

CONTRACTOR HARRING

Safety Deposit Vaults for Rent. Keep your Valuables in a Safe place.



CHEVROLET, NASH OLDSMOBILE & COLE Passenger Cars

REPUBLIC TRUCKS

DELCO-LIGHT FARM LIGHTING PLANT

#### BREEN MOTOR CO. Ltd.

FACTORY DISTRUBUTORS

391 Portage Ave.

704 Broadway

SIR RODMOND ROBLIN,
President

GEO. ROBLIN,

J. HARVEY PORTER, Vice-President and Gen. Manager

Consolidated Motors

LIMITED

LEADING



#### **DEALERS**

TRUCKS, PLEASURE AND DELIVERY CARS SOLD ON

#### EASY TERMS

City Garage: 131 Portage Ave. East PHONES A6891-2

# **Going Travelling**

We are Official Ticket Agents for the Grand Trunk and

#### Canadian National Railways

Sleepers Reserved and Passages Booked to any point in Canada and the U.S.A. We represent all Transatlantic and Pacific Steamship lines. Tickets sold to and from any part of the Globe at lowest rates.

#### COME IN AND TALK IT OVER

We buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Dominion Express Money Orders and Travellers' Cheques.

We rent Safety Deposit Boxes, buy and sell Victory Bonds.

WE PAY 4 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS

# The Dominion Ticket and Financial Corporation Limited

Bankers and Ticket Agents

676 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

o

#### Trunks Bags **Suit-Cases**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LEATHER GOODS

#### Farm and Show Harness Western and English Saddlery

Repair Dept.—Expert repairs on Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods, Harness and Saddlery. Workman-



THE BIRT SADDLERY CO. Limited

519 Main St. (Opp. City Hall)



#### Massey-Harris

N RIGHT with all their Customers

IN RIGHT

#### **BECAUSE**

They delight in serving their friends. Their Farm Implements have won high

They are the latest and greatest. They make no extra charge for quality. Their machines are long lasting.

No matter where you look for Farm Tools your search will end with

Massey-Harris

## KILGOUR RIMER

**COMPANY LIMITED** 

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**BOOTS and SHOES FELTS and RUBBERS** SHOE FINDINGS, Etc.



The House With a Reputation

# **Woco Motor**

"A GRADE FOR EVERY TYPE OF MOTOR"

\_ Ensures

CORRECT LUBRICATION

MANUFACTURED BY

WINNIPEG OIL CO. LTD.



## The Dominion Bank

 Capital Paid Up
 \$ 6,000,000.00

 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits
 7,495,707.05

 Total Assets
 143,000,000.00

LONDON OFFICE - - - 73 Cornhill, London, E.C. NEW YORK AGENCY - - 51 Broadway, New York

#### WESTERN BRANCHES:

Manitoba—Boissevam, Brandon, Deloraine, Petersfield, Selkirk, Teulon, Union Stock Yards (St. Boinface), Norwood (St. Boniface), Winnipeg (6) Branches, Saskatchewam—Craven, Estlin, Grenfell, Marquis, Moose Jaw, Regima, Saskatoon.
Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton, High River, Medicine Hat, Seven Persons, Toffeld.
British Columbia—Vancouver, Victoria, Summerland.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued, available in all parts of the world.

#### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

Interest added half-yearly on deposits of One Dollar and upwards.

One Dollar and upwards.
Accounts of Corpotations, Municipalities,
School Districts, Manufacturers, Merchants, Importers, Farmers and Individuals
solicited.
Special attention given to Collections.
Sterling and Foreign Exchange Bought
and Sold.

F. L. PATTON, Assistant General Manager, Winnipeg. R. K. BEAIRSTO, Manager, Winnipeg Branch

# Dominion of Canada

#### Victory Bonds

To Yield 5.40% to 6.10%

Having in view the splendid security, the yield, the marketability, the collateral value and the certainty of splistantial appreciation over a reasonable pediod, there is no more attractive investment available in the world than can be secured in the Bonds of the Dominion of Canada.

#### Baird & Botterell

BOND DEALERS

STOCK AND GRAIN BROKERS

Private Wire Connections with New York, Montreal, and Eastern Exchanges TELEPHONES: Main 3276-3277

103 Grain Exchange: Winnipeg, Man.

H. V. KOBOLD, Pres. and Manager. R. M. MACLEOD, Secy-Treas.



#### THE

#### **WESTERN PACKING CO.**

OF CANADA, LIMITED

ABATTOIR AND COLD STORAGE. ALEXANDER AVENUE,

WINNIPEG

KOBOLD "SPECIAL" **BACON** and **HAMS** "REGAL" BRAND

### A. CARRUTHERS Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

DEALERS AND EXPORTERS

**Hides: Pelts: Wool** Seneca-Root

Raw Furs: Tallow

HEAD OFFICE : WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRANCHES:

Brandon, Man. Saskatoon, Sask. Moose Jaw, Sask. Edmonton, Alta. Lethbridge, Alta.

Vancouver, B.C.

Show Rooms: 145 Market Street East Winnings



The Organized Farmer in Business

NNIPEG/ REG

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON

Warehouse: Cor. Watt and Ottawa Sts.

WINNIPEG OFFICES: BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING

## The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

ACTS AS

EXECUTOR :: TRUSTEE ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN

 Capital
 \$ 1,500,000.00

 Reserve
 2,000,000.00

 Assets under administration (over)
 100,000,000.00

THIS Corporation was established in 1882 to furnish the people of Canada with a trustworthy and efficient Corporate Trustee, and with a record of thirty-eight years' successful management of trusts of every description, confidentially offers its services as administrator.

WINNIPEG OFFICE: 436 MAIN STREET

## To Guard the Home

At the root of all true prosperity lies the security of the home. There can be no real sense of well-being without; the certain assurance that—loved ones will be well provided for when the breadwinner is taken away from them.

To guard the home and the home-folk is the province of Life Insurance.

There is no other way so sure, and under a Great-West Policy the way is altogether easy. Plans are available to meet every need and circumstance. The cost is low, and this cost is made still lower by the high profit returns paid to Policyholders.

Let us explain the best Policy for YOUR needs. State age and ask for the leaflet "OUR SAVINGS."

# THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "U. 21"

Head Office: Winnipeg



### The Pick of Overalls

LEADLAY SWEATERS, SHIRTS AND SUSPENDERS ARE NOT STOCKED BY YOUR DEALER, SEND US HIS NAME. UNION

The Leadlay Manufacturing Company :: :: Limited

306-310 ROSS AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## **SERVICE MOTORS**

LIMITED

233 McDermot Ave.



DISTRIBUTORS

CHANDLER MOTOR CARS

"The Fairest Priced Fine Car"

CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILES

"The Peer of Light Sixes"

SERVICE MOTOR TRUCKS

CLEVELAND

"Built, Backed and Sold by SERVICE"



Service Station: 44 Whitehall Ave.

THE

### N. BAWLF GRAIN CO.

IMITED

Grain Merchants



GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
WINNIPEG

# B-H "ENGLISH" (Brandram's Genuine B.B.) PAINT 30% Pure White Lead 100% Pure Waite Zinc

The Paint with a Real Guarantee

Accept no substitute

#### BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

iontheal malifax st John Toronto Winnibed Calgary, Edmonton Vancouve



**Sleep Lovers** 

Pestery

MATTRESS



AT ALL DEALERS

BUILT IN WINNIPEG BY.

The Globe Bedding Co.

IMITED

ГНЕ

1- ·\_F.

# **Campbell Studio**

EXPERTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY

IN ALL ÌTS BRANCHES



Photos, Paintings Enlargements, Miniatures Copying Old Photos, etc.

Let Us Attend to Your Requirements Appointments Made in the Evenings

W. J. CROOKS, Artist

**502 SCOTT BLOCK, WINNIPEG** 

MAIN STREET SOUTH



Don't Kill Your Wife with HARD WORK

LET OUR

# TIME SAVER ELECTRIC WASHER

CUT OUT THE HARD PART ON WASH DAY

Safe Simple Strong

Sold on terms of \$5 monthly

#### TIME SAVER SHOP

385 Portage Main 4194

FROM COAST TO COAST

# **ADAMS BROS.**

HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd.

Manufacturers of HARNESS

COLLARS, SADDLES HORSE BLANKETS SHOE FINDINGS

SADDLERY HARDWARE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

Head Office and Factories: 781-793 King St. West, Toronto

WINNIPEG, MAN.
SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY

#### WINNIPEG AIRCO LIMITED

408 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING WINNIPEG

AERODROME: RIVER PARK



Commercial Aviation :: Passenger Carrying
General Aeronautical Supplies

DISTRIBUTERS:

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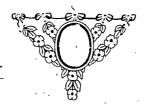
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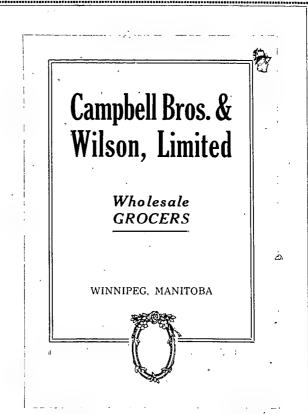
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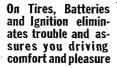
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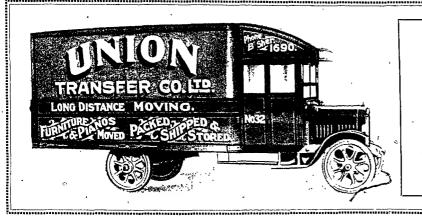
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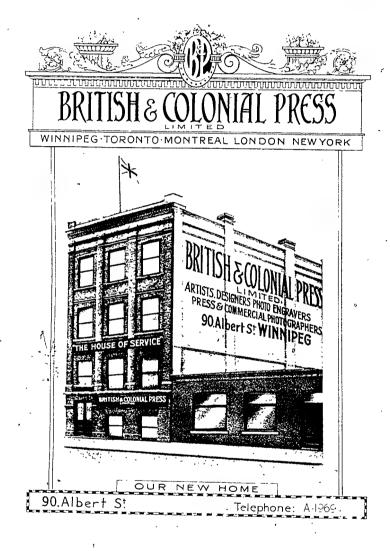
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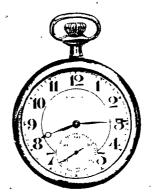
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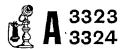
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